

EMPLOYERS IN CONFERENCE TO SETTLE STRIKE

Representatives of Twelve Firms
Meet With Garment Workers
to Discuss Questions Under
Dispute in Boston Industry

PICKET RULES ISSUED

Recent Disturbances in Streets
Cause Arrests of Several Per-
sons by Officers of Law—
Strike Support Is Favored

Abraham Rosenberg, international president of the Ladies Garment Workers Union, was in conference today with several manufacturers at the Boston City Club on the strike situation. Twelve other manufacturers were in conference with officials of the strike committee at the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League, 7 Warren street. Leon R. Eycow, general counsel for the Boston Ladies Garment Manufacturers Association, said that several meetings and conferences had been held by employers and strike committeemen but no final decision had been reached. He said a statement would be given out probably Wednesday. A special list of instructions to pickets was issued this morning.

John Pippio, 30 Eliot street, Lynn, a non-union garment worker employed by the Scott Company on Washington street, was arrested today on Franklin street charged with attempting to shoot Michael Gregonio of 21 Moon street, North End, one of the strike pickets. Gregonio was also arrested on the charge of assaulting Pippio.

Eva Wyzansky of Malden and Sarah Doctor of 89 West Cedar street, West End, were arrested by Officer Robert J. Ebert, charged with assault and battery, the latter also with attempt to rescue a prisoner from a policeman. Miss Wyzansky is an employee of Leopold Morse Company and was arrested in front of the union headquarters at 724 Washington street. Miss Doctor, it is alleged, tried to take the former from the hands of the policeman. Diana Frank of 248 Chambers street was arrested on a charge of assault and battery on Eva Sechter on Chauncy street while the latter was on her way to work.

George E. Roever, Jr., counsel for the strikers, has applied for a warrant against the firm of Bartello & Phillips, 32 Cornhill, which he charges advertised for help in local newspapers and did not mention the fact that there was a strike.

Five arrests on charges of assault and battery were also made. The names are Mollie Steinberg, 32 Canal street; Miss Selma Thomas, 9 Revere street, West End; Miss Elsie Toy, 125 Chambers street; Jacob Banker, 29 Dover street, and Mrs. Annie Cavall, 3 Leverett street. The executive board of the Women's Trade Union League met yesterday and acted favorably on the request of the strikers to give them support. The board voted to hold a public mass meeting in Faneuil hall, probably Friday night, when the speakers will explain the situation.

Tonight there will be a mass meeting of the 3000 members of the Cloak Makers Union, a part of the Ladies Garment Workers Union, at Paine hall, Appleton street.

THIRD FIREMEN'S ARBITER NAMED

WASHINGTON—William L. Chambers of Washington, formerly a member of the Spanish treaty commission, was today named by Chairman Knapp and Acting Labor Commissioner Hanger as the third arbitrator in the firemen's wage dispute.

Chairman Knapp, of the commerce court made the announcement in the following statement:

"I, the controversy between the eastern railroads and their firemen, the arbitrators appointed by the respective parties, W. W. Atterbury, for the railroads and Albert Phillips, for the firemen, having failed to agree upon the third arbitrator, within the time allowed, presiding Judge Knapp of the commerce court and Acting Labor Commissioner Hanger today appointed as third arbitrator, William L. Chambers of Washington, D. C., formerly a member of the Spanish treaty claims commission and March 10 was fixed as the date for beginning hearings by the board of arbitration in the city of New York."

PRESIDENT SIGNS EIGHT-HOUR BILL

WASHINGTON—President Taft today signed the bill limiting the hours of labor of men on government dredge and public service work to eight hours each working day.

The bill became a law with the President's signature in the presence of President Martin Cole of the International Brotherhood of Steamshovel and Dredge Men of Duluth, Minn., and T. J. Dolan of Chicago, general secretary of the organization.

WESTERN EDUCATORS VISITING BOSTON



Left to right—L. R. Alderman, Salem, Ore.; J. F. Francis, Los Angeles; Charles S. Meek, Boise City, Ida.

RHODE ISLAND BOARD AGAINST GUARANTEEING GRAND TRUNK BONDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Pothier's special advisory committee this afternoon decided that under no circumstances should the state of Rhode Island guarantee the bonds of the Southern New England railway for the completion of the Grand Trunk railway's extension into Rhode Island.

Arthur P. Sumner, secretary of the committee, made that statement at the end of a two-hour session today, but added that in the absence of Governor Pothier it was deemed advisable not to take any formal vote on the matter.

Banking men composing the committee were strongly opposed to the state guarantee plan advanced by President Chamberlain of the Grand Trunk and the representatives of the city of Providence were the only members who spoke in favor of the proposition. Formal action by the committee was delayed until a meeting at which Governor Pothier can be present.

At the close of the meeting, Secretary Sumner said: "It was the sense of the committee that under no circumstances should the state guarantee the Southern

NEW SCHOOL FOR WEST END

An appropriation of \$200,000 for the erection of a new school building in the West End, creating a new district in that congested quarter of the city, it is expected, will be passed upon by the school committee at its meeting this evening. The plans provide for a 24-room building.

It is expected also that an appropriation will be made for a new building for the Boston industrial school for boys, opened about a year ago in the old Brimmer building on Common street. Accommodations here are already inadequate. Nearly \$200,000 is asked for. Other appropriations will be made tonight, and it is expected the whole list of schoolhouse needs will be placed in the hands of Mayor Fitzgerald for his approval as soon as he returns from Palm Beach.

As soon as the budget is out of the way the committee hopes to take up the consideration of school gardens.

RESIGNATION OF MR. WEEKS HERE

The resignation of John W. Weeks as Congressman from the thirteenth district was received by Governor Foss this morning. The letter reads as follows:

Hon. Eugene N. Foss,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston,

My Dear Sir:—I hereby tender my resignation as representative in Congress from the thirteenth Massachusetts Congressional district for the sixty-third Congress, the same to take effect March 4, 1913.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN W. WEEKS.

HERE ARE HOSTS OF PEOPLE
WHO WOULD WELCOME THE
MONITOR IN THEIR HOMES.
ARE YOU GIVING THOSE WHO
YOU KNOW WOULD LIKE THE PAPER
THE BENEFIT OF ITS WHOLESOME
CONTENTS? PASS IT ALONG TODAY.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....3c
To Foreign Countries.....3c

TEACHERS WILL HEAR WESTERN SCHOOL HEADS

Widely Known Educators From
Oregon, California and Idaho
to Address Boston Instructors
in Fremont Temple Thursday

EACH AN ORIGINATOR

System of Home Credits Involving Dish Wiping and Wood Chopping One of Novelties to Be Unfolded.

That all the teachers of the city may obtain some of the uplift and attain the broader view that comes from attending a large convention of progressive educators, Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, and Augustine L. Rafter, assistant superintendent, have arranged with three prominent school superintendents of the West to address the teachers of this city in Tremont Temple Thursday afternoon. It is expected that all schools will be dismissed for the afternoon in order to give the teachers an opportunity to attend, it being believed that the pupils will gain more in the end through this inspirational contact with educators than they would by spending the usual two hours in school. This will be decided by the school committee tonight. The meeting is to be called for 1:30 or 2 o'clock. A school orchestra will play and high school cadets in uniform will act as ushers.

The three speakers are L. R. Alderman, state superintendent of schools of Oregon; J. F. Francis, superintendent of schools of Los Angeles, where he succeeded Prof. Ernest Carroll Moore of Yale, and Charles S. Meek, superintendent of schools in Boise City, Idaho. Each one of them has become distinguished in educational circles for original work that is having a telling effect upon the community. They are already in the city and intend spending the week in visiting the schools of Boston and surrounding towns. Today they are visiting the technical high school and the grade schools of Newton.

Has Credit System

Superintendent Alderman is perfecting a system of credits that has attracted attention from one end of the continent to the other. It is his idea that the home and school should be brought into the closest relation, that education is not of much benefit to the individual unless it assists him in his home life. To this end he has obtained the cooperation of parents and established what he calls a school industrial credit system. It was brought about largely by his observation of two things—that the girl or boy who was obliged to do much home work did not have an equal chance in the school with the boy or girl who was not so burdened; that boys and girls who ought to be helping their parents were spending their time at play or on the street. The credit system tends to correct both errors. "Home work" in the Oregon schools has come to mean not merely lessons from books, but wiping the dishes, sweeping the floor, splitting kindling, feeding the horses and cows, and whatever other work of the home is suitable to the child.

Record cards filled out at home and signed by the parents are brought to the teacher each week. On them are chronicled such facts as these: Fed the chickens, gathered the eggs, set the table, wiped the dishes, tended the flowers, swept one floor, was in bed before 9.

It is announced that good work is allowed 10 credits toward promotion, but Mr. Aldrich says it has never been necessary to include them, that he can point out whole schools where each pupil passes at 100 per cent.

The children are taking more interest in their school work and making more progress than before, says Mr. Alderman. The system has been useful also in equalizing the home work of the children.

Through the report cards brought in, it has been found that some children were doing much more than they should and it has been possible for the teachers to call upon the parents and tell that the children were doing too much and help to arrange to lighten the burden. This system of credits has attracted much attention from educators outside of Oregon and will soon be applied in other places.

BETTER TEXTILE SCHOOLS IS AIM

Three recommendations were made in a short preliminary report on textile schools filed by the Massachusetts state board of education, with the Legislature today.

First—It is recommended that no appropriation be made for the extension of any work not provided for last year.

Second—That all textile schools be put under some central supervisory authority, so as to prevent unnecessary duplication.

Third—That a careful study be made by this central supervisory authority as to the possibility of making the textile schools more useful to textile industries and textile workers.

A full report, with the facts which led to these conclusions, will be issued later.

MR. WILSON NEARS CAPITAL; MR. TAFT FINISHING BUSINESS

PRESIDENT TAFT MEETS CABINET FOR LAST TIME

Chief Executive Spends Last
Hours in Office With Federal
Business and Preparations for
His White House Departure

MANY VISITORS CALL

WASHINGTON—President Taft plans to remain at the White House all day. He spent an hour at his desk this morning after which he met a number of friends and bade them farewell. A special session with his cabinet for final consideration of his remaining official duties followed and then he went back to his desk again.

A number of legislative measures yet to be acted upon by the President were discussed in the final cabinet session. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, presented his plan for consolidation and reorganization of customs collections which, it was generally believed, the President would approve either late today or tomorrow.

The bill creating a department of labor, the rivers and harbors bill, the measure providing publicity in anti-trust testimony, the eight-hour dredgerman's bill and other measures were all brought up for last consideration.

So engrossed was the President with business that he abandoned his customary golfing trip to the Chevy Chase Club.

Late this afternoon, when the crush that had developed the executive offices had subsided, President Taft called his executive force, including his assistant secretaries and personal staff before him, for a short farewell talk. He shook them all by the hand.

Shortly before the taking of oath by President-elect Wilson tomorrow, Mr. Taft will go to the capitol, where his last official duties will be the signing of the final enactments of the session.

At 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, immediately following the inauguration, he will join his family, Secretary Hilles, and wife, and a delegation of Augusta, Ga., citizens, and start on a trip South, where the Taft family will remain three weeks before Mr. Taft returns north to New Haven, Ct., to become a professor at Yale.

WOMEN PARADE FOR SUFFRAGE AT CAPITAL

Stands Fill With Visitors Who Gather to See Pageant
to Which Delegations From Many States
Contribute Features

WASHINGTON—Interest in the suffragists' pageant today attracted women here from all parts of the United States. As a preliminary to the inauguration, it interested the general sight-seeing crowds pouring into the capital.

Inaugural visitors were early astir, and by 10 o'clock grandstands had begun to fill.

Suffrage banners were prominent in decorations, while groups of women, banners fluttering over their shoulders, hurried through the crowded streets toward the Peace monument, where the parade was scheduled to start at 3 o'clock.

At suffrage headquarters, Mrs. Richard Cooke Burleson, grand marshal of the day, was busy giving final instructions to her lieutenants.

Suffragists from every state marched through the streets at intervals. The delegation from Illinois, in white broadcloth trimmed with gold, led by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, aroused the greatest enthusiasm. Seventy-five strong, the Illinois women marched to headquarters to the strains of a tune written by one of their number in honor of this day.

The Illinois delegation arrived Sunday. They came in a train on which woman servants had replaced the dining car and Pullman porters.

Mrs. Florence Fleming Noyes and Miss Mary Anderson today held their last dress rehearsal of the classic tableaux they and their assistants present on the steps of the treasury building this afternoon. Almost before the crowd was astir today 100 girl "newsies" with green, white and purple sashes were selling suffrage literature. At the same time, delegates of the district Federation of Women's Clubs, wearing their own colors, began selling sandwiches, doughnuts and pies along the line of march.

Before noon, Miss Alice Paul, head of the local suffrage headquarters, announced that Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., sister-in-law of Secretary of War Stimson, had called on him to request an escort of cavalry for the suffrage marchers.

An integral factor of today's program are the allegorical tableaux in which will

COLLEGE MEN ARE HOSTS IN WILSON TRAIN

"Old Nassau" Is Sung as Special
Leaves Princeton Amid Cheers
and President-Elect Says It's
"Best College Song Written"

CABINET NOW MADE UP

ON BOARD THE WILSON SPECIAL TRAIN EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, via Trenton, N. J. — President-elect and Mrs. Wilson were much pleased by the warmth of their sendoff by Princeton home folks today. Princeton students are in charge of the train and their comrades joined in the cheering as the train started.

"The cabinet is provisionally complete," he said, "although you never can tell whether a change will be made at the last minute. I expect to send in the list Tuesday if the Senate is sitting then. I will find out in Washington about that. If it is not in session I'll send it in Wednesday."

Of his farewell at Princeton, Mr. Wilson said:

"I was much pleased at the large number of people who came to say good bye and of course I appreciate the cheers and songs. Old Nassau is the greatest college song ever written."

At Trenton, Miss Ida Phillips, who had been Mr. Wilson's confidential stenographer at the State House for two years, waved to him as the train passed through.

President-elect Wilson and his family left for Washington at 11 o'clock this morning. The trip was distinctly a Princeton affair.

Promptly at 10:45 a committee of students called at the Wilson bungalow with three automobiles. At the station the entire student body said farewell and cheered.

About 500 students were aboard the train, and the others went on later sections. Those who stayed behind formed around the last car and sang "Old Nassau," typical of all Princeton farewells, as the train left.

The presidential party consists of the President-elect, his wife and their three children.

(Continued on page five, column five)

GREAT THRONG AWAITS COMING OF MR. WILSON

Capital en Fete as 250,000 Per-
sons Pour Into City to Witness
Ceremonies Attendant Upon
Inauguration of President

BUILDINGS DECORATED

Railroad Stations Crowded and
Pennsylvania Avenue Filled
With Big Concourse of Visitors
to See Parade of Suffragists

WASHINGTON—Two hundred and fifty thousand people, it is estimated, poured into the national capital today—a heterogeneous mass of visitors, militiamen, regulars, marching clubs and suffragists.

Washington is en fete. Every bit of decoration is in place, Pennsylvania avenue is a blaze of red, white and blue, with here and there the violet, white and green of the suffrage advocates.

Notables came on every train, but the city awaits most the arrival of the man in whose honor all the ceremony has been arranged—the President-elect. He is scheduled to arrive at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon. The Union station's great rooms were jammed with people early in the day.

Pennsylvania avenue was roped off for the suffrage parade, and that pageant drew thousands of visitors to struggle along the sidewalks or wait in the grandstands.

At the White House, President Taft started in on a busy day striving to "put his house in order" for the new executive. Hundreds of officials came to bid him goodby. The last bit of packing up and the last touch of house cleaning were done.

At the Shoreham hotel Wilson relatives awaited the coming of their kinsman. There were nearly a score and tonight the executive-designate will be their guest at a family dinner.

Vice-President-elect Marshall at the same hotel took his final look at the book of rules of the Senate and was ready to sit in the vice-presidential chair tomorrow at noon. He and President-elect Wilson will have a brief conference this evening.

Major-General Wood, grand marshal for the inaugural parade, called his aides into a final conference today, mapping out the last details of what will be the biggest inaugural pageant in the history of Washington. More than half of the marchers arrived today and tonight all but a very few will be here.

Their quarters in the city have been arranged and the men were distributed in public halls, the corridors of public buildings, barracks and hotels. Sleeping space for tonight was at a premium long before noon today.

William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, arrived Sunday. He was met at the station by a delegation led by National Committeeman John F. Costello of the District of Columbia, and was escorted to a reception held in his honor at the National Press Club.

Governor Sulzer with his staff reached the city Sunday night and was received by the New York delegation in Congress. He will stay at the New Willard hotel. Governors of many states are expected to arrive today. At the New Willard reservations have been made for Governor McCreary of Kentucky and Governor Penfield of Louisiana. At the Raleigh, Governor Tener of Pennsylvania, Governor Dunne of Illinois, Governor Pothier of Rhode Island and Governor Hadley of Missouri are expected today. Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris of Michigan will also arrive today. Reservations have been made for Governor Foss of Massachusetts at the Shoreham.

The first section is headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Alliance, and typifies the world-wide movement for votes for women. The second section represents "75 years' struggle for freedom, or justice conquering prejudice," in floats piloted by Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Miss Grace Ross, Miss Katherine Hitchcock, Miss Harriet Roberts and a mounted brigade of suffrage women.

GOVERNOR FOSS OFF TODAY FOR INAUGURATION

Governor Foss planned to leave Boston to attend the inauguration exercises in Washington at 1 p. m. today, but found the press of business so great that he delayed his start until later in the day.

Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson will accompany the Governor. The other staff officers who are to attend the Governor in Washington have gone to the national capital and nearly all of the Massachusetts troops whom Governor Foss will lead in the inauguration parade are either in Washington or on the way there. Many of the troops left Boston Sunday.

The Boston Fusilier corps, which is to be the only veteran organization in the inaugural procession, left from the South station in the morning, and in the afternoon the Second Corps of Cadets from Salem, with its band, and the fifth infantry, also accompanied by its band, departed.

JOSEPH J. ETOR DEPARTED
SEATTLE, Wash.—Joseph J. Etor, the leader of the Lawrence, Mass., I. W. W. strike, was deported from Canada as an "undesirable" person when he reached White Rock, B. C., according to advices here today.



MRS. GLENN S. TINNIM
In charge of pageant

Send your "Want" ad to

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run **FREE**
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

France and Russia to Meet Germany's Army Increase

GERMAN ARMY EXPANSION IS ON VAST SCALE

Her Peace Force Is to Be Raised to 850,000 Men, Her Batteries Will Be Rearmed, and Her Eastern Frontier Protected

BELGIUM NOW ARMING

Russia Answers by Increasing Peace Force to 1,450,000 Men While France Plans to Counter by Greatly Strengthening Army

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—"Pressure, counterpressure, explosion," was the epigrammatic utterance in which Prince Buelow described the battle of armaments. The immediate effect of the war in the near east has been the sudden aggravation of this question. Nation has followed nation in a chorus of wild expansion and financial considerations have been ruthlessly ignored.

The suspense of the last few months, with its perpetual dread of the inroad of Russian battalions across the Vistula, has determined the German war office on embarking on the construction of a vast series of fortifications on its eastern frontier. "France," declares Field Marshal von der Goltz, "is by nature strategically strong. Germany has two invulnerable frontiers."

Added to this the overwhelming superiority of the Bulgarian artillery against the Turkish has aroused a feeling of distrust in the caliber of the present Krupp field gun. A vast and costly scheme for the rearming of the German batteries is consequently being prepared. These plans alone, it is calculated, will entail the expenditure of 1,000,000,000 marks and it is proposed to spend another 20,000,000 on the enlargement of the flying corps.

The official Norddeutsches Gazette declares that the magnitude of the esti-

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Garden of Allah," CASTLE SQUARE—"Believe Me, Xantippe," "COLONIAL," "The Miracle," "HOLLIS," "The Governor's Lady," "REITH'S," "Vaudeville," "MAJESTIC," "Gibbs and Sullivan Co. PARK," "The Woman," "PLYMOUTH," Robert Lorraine, "SPRINGFIELD," "The Money," "TREMONT," "The Yellow Jacket."

CHICAGO

BEAUCHAMPEL—"Lewis Waller," "GRAND," Helen Ware, "JEANETTE," Miss Maude Adams, "MICKLEBURN," Mrs. Leslie Carter, "OPERA HOUSE," "Everywoman," "POWERS," "The New Secretary."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Fine Feathers," "BELASCO," "The American Maid," "CASINO," "The Firefly," "CENTURY," "Joseph and His Brethren," "CHILDREN'S," "Racketty-Packetty House," "COHAN," May Irwin, "COMEDY," "Fanny's First Play," "CRITERION," "The Argyle Case," "CORT," "Peg of My Heart," "ELTING," "Whisper the Law," "EMPIRE," "The Spy," "FORTY-EIGHT STREET," Wm. Collier, "GLOBE," "Lady of the Shipper," "GAIETY," "Stop Thief," "GARDEN," John E. Kellard, "HARRIS," "The Master Mind," "HIPPODROME," "Under Many Flags," "HUDSON," "Poor Little Rich Girl," "KNICKERBOCKER," Julia Sanderson, "LIBERTY," "Milestones," "LYCEUM," H. B. Warner, "MANHATTAN," "The Whip," "THIRTY-NINTH ST.," "Five Frankforters," "WALLACK," "The Little Women," "WEST END," "Little Women."

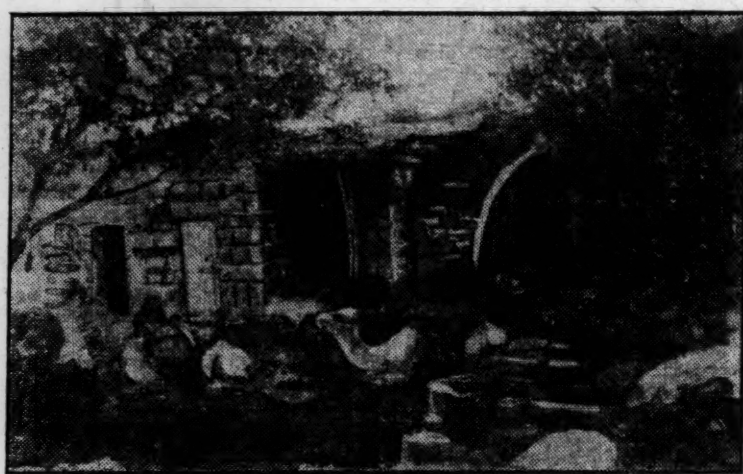
BOSTON CONCERTS

Tuesday, Tremont temple, 8:15 p. m., concert by Mme. Evers and Sonnetty. Thursday, Steiner hall, 2 p. m., piano recital by Thompson Stone; Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., "Long" and "Short" concert. Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., seventeenth Symphony rehearsal, Eugene Ysaie, soloist. Saturday, 8 p. m., seventeenth Symphony concert, Eugene Ysaie, soloist. Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., pension fund concert, Boston Symphony orchestra, Mari Muck, conductor.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Monday, 8 p. m., "The Girl of the Golden West." Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Rigoletto." Thursday, 8 p. m., special performance of "L'Arlésienne," drama with choral and orchestral interludes. Friday, 8 p. m., "The Jewels of the Madonnas." Saturday, 2 p. m., production of "The Blue Forest." Sunday, 2:15 p. m., concert, Louis Aubert, conductor; Miss Elizabeth Amson, soprano; Felix Fox, pianist.

NEW PASHA OF THE LEBANON AWAKENING HOPE IN PEOPLE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Camels of travelers are seen resting in the front of a country inn in the Lebanon

(Special to the Monitor)

BEYROUT, Syria.—The new pasha has arrived in the Lebanon, and there has been a great gathering at his hotel to welcome him. The official reception was held at Barbdia, the headquarters of the Lebanon government.

Several of the principal officials have already been changed, and the impression is gaining ground that very few of those formerly in office will be retained. Amongst those who have been dismissed are some who have been most unscrupulous in accepting bribes, and yet bribes are practically the only remuneration these people can rely on. The truth is the officials are so poorly paid, and have themselves to pay such large sums in order to obtain and retain their offices, that it is evident that the government in Constantinople expects them to provide

for themselves in this way. When a man buys his office, pays for the retention of it, receives no pension, and next door to no pay, and that often in arrears, he has no alternative but to accept bribes.

The new pasha is a wealthy man with no children. It is reported that he is a very different character to the usual head official and that he has every intention of putting an end to the old system. The consequence is that already people are beginning to think more hopefully of the progress of the country. Every morning he goes to Barbdia to attend to his official duties, returning to Beyrout in the evening. It is not yet fixed where he will reside, but the Libanese are endeavoring to persuade him to reside altogether in the Lebanon. Up to now only one pasha has done this, Naoum Pasha.

mates will not disappoint the country and will allay the increasing national anxiety. It also declares that the Reichstag will be asked to sanction the raising of funds by a levy on the fortunes of the richer members of the empire. Since January various military departments have been working day and night on estimates which it is desired to carry before Whitsuntide. The Kaiser himself is reported as having declared "last year was a year of sacrifice. Let this year be the same, for the danger is as great as a century ago."

Nor is this all. The ordinary peace establishment is to be raised from 680,000 to 850,000 men and it is calculated that this will raise annually the military estimates to 1,000,000,000 marks, apart from the huge naval estimates. The laying down and launching of dreadnoughts still goes on and at the launching of the last addition to the navy on Saturday at Wilhelmshaven the Kaiser announced that it was just such ships which were the greatest need of the empire at the present moment.

The immediate effect of these schemes has been a corresponding reply on the part of the dual alliance. Russia proposes increasing her peace establishment by three army corps, or 150,000 men and 36 batteries of 6 to 8 guns. Her present peace establishment is 1,200,000 men so that the increase will make 1,350,000 men. German strategy is based on the principle laid down by General Bernhardi, that for the purpose of countering an attack by the triple entente an immediate and overwhelming attack on France is demanded. France, aware of this, is making immense efforts to be ready. Messieurs Poincaré and Briand are in complete agreement as to what is necessary. Conscious of the enormous strength of the new France, they are determined to meet the pressure with a counter-pressure.

The frontier garrisons have already been strengthened, a military credit of 500,000,000 francs is to be demanded, and the army is to be increased from a peace footing of 530,000 to 700,000. A mere matter of population would leave France as opposed to Germany in a considerable inferiority, and this inferiority M. Briand proposes to meet by a return to three years' service with the colors, thus making up in efficiency for numerical deficiency.

So the matter rests for the moment, but the question arises if the pressure of three years' service in France should be met by the counterpressure of three years in Germany will the moment of explosion have arrived.

Belgium is preparing for such an issue, perfectly conscious that Germany will

CLEW FOUND TO BARRING OF CORRESPONDENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the beginning of the war it was stated quite definitely in the columns of the Monitor that one of the reasons why correspondents were being refused permission to proceed to the front was that incidents were occurring which, if they should become known, would destroy the sympathy of all countries for the perpetrators of them.

In the ordinary course of events, the people most likely to suffer were the Muhammadan population of Turkey in the event of a successful invasion by the Allies, and the Christian population of Bulgaria and Serbia, in the event of a successful invasion by the Turks. From the very first, the Turks have had to remain on the defensive, and it is consequently the Muhammadan population of the Turkish empire in Europe which have been the principal sufferers.

If the information which is now being collected is anything like the truth, and it is being collected with great care, not by the friends of the Turks but simply by independent lovers of justice, it can only be said that the Christian of Eastern Europe has very little to learn from the Muhammadan in the way of cruelty.

It has been pointed out before in the Monitor's columns, that to hold the Turks up to execration for the massacres in Armenia whilst preserving a decorous silence as to the pogroms in Southern Russia was simply to be guilty of dishonest suppression of facts. It must equally be admitted now that to have scattered broadcast the news of the Turkish outrages on the frontiers, which caused Sofia to be hung with black, and to ignore the outrages, apparently a hundred times worse, which have taken place in Thrace and Macedonia since the invasion, would be dishonest.

Women Unite in Protest

Quite recently, four thousand Muhammadan women, headed by the wife of Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha and the Princess Maimed, held a meeting in Constantinople, at which it was determined to send a telegram to the army, inciting the soldiers to fight to the bitter end. The reason of this meeting was the news of the atrocities committed on Muhammadan soldiers and civilians, and in consequence of this it was also determined to send telegrams to the consorts of all the different sovereigns of Europe, directing their attention to the atrocities practised on Turkish subjects, and calling upon them, in the name of humanity, to take steps to put an end to these. It might be answered to this that the women of Bulgaria have also protested against the cruelties practised by the Turks, but, as a matter of fact, even if the Turks had wished to, it has not been in their power to perpetrate the same atrocities as has been in the power of the Christians.

It has been said, and said with very much justice, that there is a great deal of difference between the atrocities committed by the Turks during centuries of government when the Balkan Christians lay at their mercy, and the atrocities committed in a moment of passion by semi-civilized people suddenly freed from oppression and with the power of revenge placed in their hands after all these centuries. The argument, in a way, is a perfectly good one, but it would justify the Jewish population of many Christian countries in imitating the example of the Christian of South Russia. It is impossible to pretend that the perpetrators of the pogroms have been ground down for centuries by the Jews. On the contrary, these Christians are in the exact position in which the Turks found themselves before the war. In these circumstances, it is only possible to regard outrages as outrages, be the extenuating circumstances what they may.

The Ulster people are making the event a stalking horse against home rule, and point out that Loyalists will inquire, sooner or later, whether the lord lieutenant is to be allowed to override the well considered sentences passed by the judges of the bench. A leading member of the Unionist council declares that it is deplorable that the lord lieutenant should bow the knee to the head of the Hibernian order and be party to halving a sentence which was duly and justly passed on prisoners who were given every opportunity of proving their innocence and could not prove it. The "loyal Ulstermen" consider that their fears of oppression under home rule are by this occurrence proved to be well founded.

Turks' Excuse Borrowed

Under conditions when it is to the advantage of one side to exaggerate every detail, and of the other to belittle every detail, the truth is hard enough to get at. When, however, today the regular troops of the allies are accused of being the authors of these outrages, it is rather curious to find exactly the same refutation being put forward as the Turks were in the habit of putting forward.

When the special representative of the Monitor was in Constantinople some months ago, it was impressed upon him by the members of the Young Turk Hat,

cabinet that the outrages commonly attributed to the Turkish soldiers were the work of revolutionary bands, always striving to create evidence of the misrule of the Turk. Today, when the troops of the allies are accused of outrages, the ordinary defense is to explain that these outrages are the work not of the regular troops, but of revolutionary bands, and to claim that there is no evidence that the troops have ever been guilty of any excess.

To be quite just, it is not certain that the troops themselves have been exactly accused of excess, but their leaders have been accused of utilizing them to commit executions which could only be described as massacres. On the other hand, the admission is clearly made that the outrages, and very bad outrages, which have been committed in various parts of Turkey in Europe during the war, are the work of the Christian bands, who have either risen to assist the allies or crossed the frontiers with them.

Extermination Charged

At Kavalla, for instance, where a number of Muhammadans were massacred, it appears from the evidence of an Austrian resident in the town, that the massacre certainly took place, but that the perpetrators were the Macedonian revolutionary bands. If the evidence which is being collected is to be relied upon, and again it must be remembered that it is not being collected by mere Turkophiles but by people prepared to weigh it according to the laws by which such data can alone be judged, something perilously near an effort to exterminate Muhammadans has been made in many parts of the country. At Kumanovo and Uskub, for instance, it is claimed that at least 3,000 Muhammadan non-combatants were killed, and in the Pristina district, the numbers are given as at least 5,000.

Marmaduke Pickthall, who has carefully weighed the evidence which has been submitted to him, is of opinion that at Ferisovitch, scarcely a dozen Muhammadan families were left at the end of December, whilst at Drama, outrages of the most horrible description were perpetrated on the women, followed by a general massacre, the proportions of which have not yet been ascertained. Some of the worst of these outrages are reported as taking place at Serres, in Macedonia, where it is declared that 10,000 Turkish prisoners were taken out of the town and shot, whilst at Korti, also in the Salonika district, the Muhammadans were drowned in petrol, driven into the mosques, and then buildings and people destroyed by fire.

It would be easy to increase the number of the people killed exceeds anything which was ever alleged against even Abdul Hamid, and, allowing for exaggeration and for all the difficulties which any one attempting to collect such evidence is faced by, it seems beyond all question as if the Christian population of the Balkans had soiled their victory in a way which it is impossible to extenuate.

CAREER OF NEW SECRETARY LONG

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Sir Sydney Oliver, K. C. M. G., who has been governor of Jamaica for nearly six years, has taken up his new appointment as permanent secretary of the board of agriculture and fisheries.

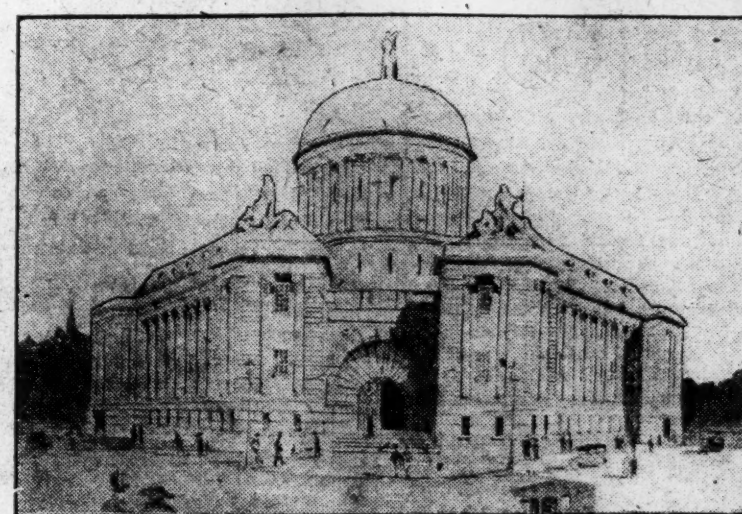
Sir Sydney was educated at Tonbridge School, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and in Germany. In 1882 he entered the colonial office, and from 1888-90 he was secretary to the Fabian Society.

His other appointments have been acting colonial secretary, British Honduras; auditor-general, Leeward islands; private secretary to the Earl of Selborne; secretary West Indian Royal Commission; sent to Washington to assist in reciprocity negotiations on behalf of West Indian colonies; colonial secretary, Jamaica, and acting-governor; and principal clerk West Africa and West Indian department colonial office. Sir Sydney's publications are: "Poems and Parodies," "Dictionary of Oxford" (Dickens), "White Capital and Colored Labor," and "Fabian Essays and Fabian Tracts."

GAS EXPORT A PROBLEM

OTTAWA, Ont.—Conservation of Alberta's natural gas resources against the exploitation of various companies recently formed to pipe it out of the province to towns and cities in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, gives rise to a question put to the government in the Commons recently by W. A. Buchanan of Medicine Hat.

PEOPLE'S HALL FOR LONDON IS PLAN BEFORE LABOR MEN



(Reproduced by permission of the architects, Messrs. Ashdown and Price)

Proposed labor congress hall which would be center point for movement in England

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A scheme has been set afoot to provide London with a "People's hall," on the lines of the building of that name in Brussels, and of the premises recently acquired by the Social Democratic Union in Berlin.

The scheme owes its origin to the National Labor party, and, together with the scheme of fusion of the sections of the labor movement in England, it was discussed at recent meetings of the labor party, the trade union congress, and the general federation of trade unions. The idea of a labor hall is that of creating a center point for the labor movement in England, and though the

idea of fusion was rejected at the recent meetings, the building of such a hall would greatly facilitate its adoption at a later date.

It will, according to present designs, be capable of accommodating every section of the labor movement, political, industrial, approved trade union societies under the national insurance act, trade union life assurance societies, and it might even, possibly, become the headquarters of the co-operative movement. In the center of the building will be a large hall capable of seating 4,000 persons where labor congresses and other large gatherings could be held.

Mr. O'Grady, who is one of the strongest supporters of the scheme, declares that such a hall would stand as a pivot for Socialists and Trade Unionists, not only in London but in all the world. The building of a hall for labor, says Mr. O'Grady, is a duty which the labor movement in Great Britain owes not only to itself but to the movement in its international aspect.

RAILWAY MEN MAY STRIKE IN ENGLAND AGAIN

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—The Midland railway have at length issued their reply to the complaint of Guard Richardson. They declare that as a result of careful tests orders in the appendix which Mr. Richardson relies on were counterordered in November last, and this fact was fully notified throughout the system. They also maintain that Mr. Richardson's attitude to officials and directors was one which left them no option in the matter.

In these circumstances the danger of a national strike is extreme. Large meetings were held yesterday in London, Leeds, Sheffield, Stockton and other centers, at all of which resolution was taken to strike if Richardson were not immediately reinstated. Should such a strike take place it is declared it will be this time without notice and men may be called out within the next few days.

TURKEY SEEKS AID OF POWERS TO BRING PEACE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—The Porte has now made direct overtures to all the great powers for mediation. It is tolerably clear that the counterstroke prepared by Enver Bey after the last coup d'état has been a disastrous failure. The present position of Turkey seems, therefore, worse than before, the rupture of peace negotiations, and the terms demanded by the allies will now probably be more severe.

MORLEY TO HONOR MR. ASQUITH

(Special to the Monitor)
LEEDS, Yorkshire.—Mr. Asquith will receive the freedom of Morley, his native place; and the silver and gold casket to contain the record of the presentation which has been made in Leeds, bears views in enamel work of scenes connected either with Morley or the premier and his work.

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Kaiser Rouses Enthusiasm

ADDRESS BY EMPEROR AIDS AGRARIAN CAUSE



(Copyright by E. Bleber, Berlin)

Recent portrait of the Kaiser, whose speech before the German Agricultural Council caused enthusiasm

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—On his return, recently, from Karlsruhe, the Emperor spoke at a meeting of the German agricultural council. The meetings of the council are held in the upper House of the Prussian Diet and the subject under discussion when the Emperor spoke was "Measures for increasing the productivity of German agriculture."

The Emperor was the second speaker and he gave the meeting further particulars with regard to the experiments made on his estate at Cadmen which he had described to them in February, 1911. As the result of the development of some low-lying land on the Haff which was improved in 1906-7, the 600 to 700 loads of corn which were harvested in previous seasons had been increased to 1400. Five hundred morgen of low-lying land, which had been practically unproductive before improvement, yielded, in 1910, 200 tons of hay and gave pasture to 70 or 80 cattle and 25 horses. The reclamation had cost \$108, per morgen, but he gave figures to show that through the increased productivity of the land, it had been financially very profitable.

Lesson for Germany

The experiments proved that production could be increased to such an extent that Germany might undertake to supply both the present and future population not only with meat, as he had foreshadowed two years ago, but with bread and grain.

He, however, wished to emphasize the fact that the fine yields on his estate were to a great extent due to the magnificent material which he had got from Herr von Lochoch in the way of Petkus rye, as well as of oats and potatoes. He was rather proud of having introduced Petkus rye into that part of West Prussia, where it had previously been quite unknown. During the heavy rains of last summer, when the rye elsewhere lay on the fields as if it had been rolled, farmers who were passing through his estate were amazed to see the rye in his fields standing as straight as Uhlan's lances. The result was that in the autumn the farmers fought for the rye in front of his barns and he did a splendid business with the sale. All parties were very well satisfied.

The Emperor went on to speak of his breeding experiments with Indian zebras, the Bos zebu (Indus major), and ordinary German cattle. These had turned out very well. Hagenbeck, the famous dealer in wild animals, had bought several calves from him for use in the German colonies. He still had 15 zebu bull-calves and 37 cow calves.

Zebu as Draft Animal

The traditional character of the Indian zebu, for which they were famous, namely, colossal efficiency as draft animals, had appeared in the second generation in a very interesting way; and he hoped soon to be in a position to work with a span of two animals, which were to draw a cart with heavy weights. The best and finest bred animals generally took the lead in a herd, and in his herd the zebu calves were always at the heads. They were extraordinarily swift, and in India races were organized with bulls. He hoped to breed from these draft calves spans which would effect much, which would, at any rate, bring in the harvest wagons much more quickly than in the past.

Concluding his speech the Emperor declared it to be beyond a doubt that Germany was capable of providing not only the present but the increased future population of the Empire with a sufficient quantity of the most important food-stuffs, especially bread, meat, and potatoes. "We can do it," said the Emperor, "and we must do it."

The Emperor's address was throughout enthusiastically applauded and will certainly prove of great value to the agrarian cause. On the question of Ger-

EMPEROR TELLS GERMAN PEOPLE LESSON OF 1813

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The commemoration of the rising of the German nation against the Napoleonic dominion in 1813 inspired the Emperor William with a further pronouncement on the moral lesson which that event must ever present to the German nation.

In the course of the celebrations at the Friedrich Wilhelm University which were attended by the Emperor and Empress, the imperial chancellor and several ministers, speeches having been delivered by the professor of history and by the president of the students' committee, the rector of the university stepped forward to deliver the final address, but was forestalled by the Emperor himself. His Majesty mounted the rostrum and himself addressed the gathering.

Referring to his speech at Koenigsberg, the Emperor said that he had called the attention of east Prussia to the truth that the seed of the great period of upheaval of 1813 was to be found in the fact that the Prussian people based its moral view of life on religion—in other words it had recovered faith in its God. The present generation, continued his Majesty, which is inclined to believe principally in what can be seen, proved or touched with the hands, and which cares not for things of a transcendental nature, may learn from the past how to get back to the faith of its fathers. The year 1806 had brought the great test of endurance before which Prussia had failed, and her collapse was such as the world had but seldom witnessed. Then came this rising up of an oppressed and dismembered nation in the fear of God and carried everything before it.

"From the lessons which history teaches," concluded the Emperor, "we learn that the whole of Germany's youth can forge for itself the shield of faith which will enable the nation to go forward, untroubled from right or left, repeating in the words of our mighty chan-

Students of Germany Bring Flower Tributes to Heroes of Liberty



(Reproduced by permission)
GERMAN STUDENT "CORPS" STUDENT

cellor, 'We Germans fear God and nothing else in the world.'

At the close of the official ceremony the students in full uniform and with the banners of their respective corps drove through the city to lay flowers on the monument of Frederick William III, and that erected to the memory of the heroes of liberty on the Kreuzberg. The procession was very picturesque and the enthusiasm of the spectators very great.

Army Change Foreshadowed

(Special to the Monitor)
KOENIGSBERG, Germany—In the course of a speech delivered here in connection with the centenary of the war of liberation, the Emperor foreshadowed an extension of the principle of universal military service. It was due, he said, to universal military service that the fatherland enjoyed its present peace and prosperity and "if the strengthening of this fundamental principle in the domain of universal military service should now be shown necessary" he did not doubt that the German people would cheerfully prepared to make further personal sacrifices after the glorious example of their forefathers.

Monument to Be Mighty

(Special to the Monitor)
HEIDELBERG, Germany—The great monument which has been erected near Leipzig to the memory of the allied armies who fought in the campaign against Napoleon is nearing completion, and the inaugurating ceremony is likely to be fixed for an early date in the coming autumn.

This monument near Leipzig, the titanic structure of the Voelkerschlachtdenkmal, is a mighty demonstration which most strongly appeal to every one who understands the burning anguish felt by Germany at her national humiliation through Napoleon, the "Scourge of Europe," and her glorious rebound to freedom and self-respect, won by the soldiers of the allied armies in many a battle, and especially in the battle on the plains of Leipzig.

Not far from this monument stands a pedestal on which has been placed an effigy of Napoleon's hat and sword. On this spot he stood and watched the decisive battle. Here he may have remembered how his campaigns in Russia had taught him that he was no longer the "invincible conqueror." It is the architect Clemens Thieme to whom the revival of the idea of raising this monument and also the carrying out of the work is due. The cost of the structure amounts to between five and six million marks. Many magnificent designs were worked out at different periods during the last century, but it needed time for the growth of a design worthy to be created in stone.

NEW BUILDINGS IN KINGSWAY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The vacant building sites in Kingsway are rapidly being filled. Construction has been begun on one site of a new government office building, and in addition to this, one firm has in hand no less than four new buildings. Few gaps will soon be left in this comparatively new street.

German navy but the fleet of 10 Austrian and Italian dreadnoughts which will be in commission in the Mediterranean by the end of 1915. In view of this the Navy League reiterates its demand for a comprehensive scheme of preparation which will place British superiority on a basis of two keels to one.

GERMAN NAVY OVERTURE NOT INDISCRETION

Coming of the Colonial Warships Made Rivalry Impossible Task and Berlin and London Both Learned Value of Cooperation

BRITISH REPLY NEXT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In spite of all the cold water which has been thrown on the utterances of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz by certain papers on both sides of the North sea, there is no question that if what has been called an indiscretion was an indiscretion at all, it was an entirely calculated one.

The fact is that the sudden introduction of the colonial navies into the question had made the struggle an impossible one on Germany's part, yet it was equally impossible for her not to regard the colonial dreadnoughts as actual units of the imperial navy.

Fortunately, the efforts which had been made by the two governments to preserve the peace of Europe, had impressed upon them both the value of cooperation rather than antagonism. Had it not been for the cooperation of Berlin and London, there can be little question that Germany would have been plunged before now into a war from which she had nothing to gain, simply as the ally of Austria, whilst where the United Kingdom would have been its by no means certain.

This fact has impressed itself, as actual conditions do impress themselves, on the statesmen of both nations. It has been realized that the policy which has been pursued must sooner or later end in war, yet the fact that such a war would be not only a crime against civilization, but equally a crime against the individual advantages of the two nations, could hardly be denied.

British Fleet is Factor

Something more than this, too, was obvious. It was becoming clearer that the determining factor in the struggle between Austria and Russia was the British navy. If Germany was ever to strike with advantage against that navy, it would be before the colonial units were completed. If France and Russia were to push Austria, Germany, and Italy into the war, it would be largely because they depended upon the antagonism of Germany and the United Kingdom to bring the British fleet to their support.

Such a condition of things was more than dangerous. The negotiations which had been entered into some time ago by Lord Haldane, were still being pursued, and it was determined by both parties to these negotiations to make a great attempt not to lose the advantage of the good relations which had come to exist between the governments, but to try to use it as a tide, on the flood of which a permanent arrangement might be arrived at.

The Kaiser, who has always been one of the strongest supporters of an understanding, was desirous to take advantage of the opportunity and his desires found the readiest acceptance in Downing street. As a result, the new foreign secretary, Herr von Jagow, made his historic statement, a statement which was followed by the remarkable words of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, himself generally regarded as the high priest of Anglophobia.

Churchill Reply Awaited

It is scarcely necessary to say that neither Herr von Jagow nor Grand Admiral von Tirpitz made their statements without the most careful sounding of Downing street. It is consequently with considerable interest that both countries await the reply of Mr. Churchill, which will no doubt be made on the introduction of the naval estimates. That Mr. Churchill himself is favorable to an arrangement, if it can safely be arrived at, is clear from the warm way in which he noticed the original reference to the matter in the Reichstag. That reference was short, and very wisely short, of all detail. It was made as indefinite as possible, anything else would have been to court unnecessary criticism at the outset. It was none the less a real offer for an agreement, and if the government can bring about such an agreement, it will have done more to earn the gratitude of the nation than perhaps the nation at large could be got to realize.

Proposed Ratio of 16 to 10 Might Become Awkward

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—There is one aspect of the "understanding" between England and Germany with respect to their naval rivalry which may not prove very satisfactory to the former country. The proposed ratio of 16 to 10 is conditioned by the German navy law. The size of the German navy is insured by that law and it is not proposed to make any alteration in that respect.

Britain has to see to it that she does not exceed the "16," and if circumstances such as, for instance, a large increase of the Austrian navy, were to compel England to build beyond the standard of 16 to 10 the German government will have a much better excuse for increasing its program than it

MILITANT WOMAN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN GOES ON IN BRITAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—As foreshadowed in our cables the campaign of militancy, in connection with the withdrawal of the franchise bill, has been carried on with undiminished energy in London and other big towns in England.

For several hours the communication by telegraph was entirely cut off between London and Glasgow, and although the authorities are silent on the subject, the general opinion is that it was the work of militant suffragists. Telephone wires were cut, fuse boxes were blown up, and aerial wires cut. Not a line was available during market hours in Glasgow, and business was consequently greatly restricted.

Suffragists do not deny that this is part of their campaign, but on the other hand, the police are unable to connect them definitely with the outrage. Injury to valuable orchids at Kew Gardens has also been effected. When the staff left at night the gardens were closed to the public, and, as far as could be ascertained, no one remained inside the grounds. On its arrival in the morning it was found that the orchid house had been broken into, whilst the orchids, many of them of great value, lay scattered about in every direction.

Pillar boxes have been attacked and many letters and packages burned. The fire brigade have been called out in more than one instance to put out the conflagration thus caused. The assault on golf greens, which is one of the forms of protest employed by the suffragettes, has been continued. An acid is poured on the grass which causes it to wither up and makes the green unfit to play on. Sometimes the battle cry "Votes for Women!" is traced out in figures made by yellow blades of grass.

Officials on duty at the National Gallery declare that they have gone through a week of terror. Extra precautions are observed. Women are asked for their muffs, handbags, and umbrellas, whilst men with bulky pockets are detained for examination. If found to be harmless visitors they are admitted. From Edinburgh, Dublin, and Birmingham, as well as from the towns already mentioned the news of very active militancy continues to pour in.

Window breaking has gone on very steadily meanwhile. In the West End the

has so far had. It might be said, with some plausibility, that England had abandoned the agreement to cease competing and that Germany must follow. The future building program of the British admiralty would be scrutinized with great suspicion and a useful weapon might be provided for those who favor great naval increase.

A view which has been put forward is that Germany should officially announce her intention to abide by the 16-10 ratio. A writer on the Berliner Tageblatt points out that if only dreadnought cruisers are counted, this ratio will be attained in 1915. On the whole the press views on the question of an understanding are favorable and on the ground of principle there seems to be no disagreement at all.

In an article on "The Misunderstood Understanding" Count Reventlow denies that Germany is destined to be primarily a military power. He also denies that pressure in England can be diminished by the dispersion of Germany's naval interests over the world. Such conditions he said would be possible only if Germany and England were as closely allied as Germany and Austria-Hungary. An even distribution of German naval power he thinks is possible only on the assumption that the German fleet would never require to take part in a European conflict, and neither the present nor any future British government could possibly guarantee that.

Germany's Attention Now Being Turned to Army

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The further discussions in the Reichstag on the German naval estimates have done little to elucidate the inner meaning of the incident of Herr Jagow and Grand Admiral von Tirpitz' original statements.

Speaking some days after his original pronouncement the grand admiral explained that there was no intention of increasing the estimates in any way, and therefore that it was unnecessary to dwell further on the subject. The impression in the Reichstag is rather that there is no intention of increasing the naval estimates this year or during the next few years. The attention of the government will be turned rather to an increase in the army.

The needs of Germany as a naval power are probably amply provided for, for the time being, but with the extraordinary growth of French wealth in the last few years and the equally extraordinary rehabilitation of France as a great power Germany is bound to deal. The dual alliance today is a very much greater danger to the triple alliance than it has ever been in the past, and when the dual alliance is also a party to the triple entente, it behooves the German government to seriously consider the question of military defense. The German nation is essentially a peaceful nation, but like all continental nations, it is apt to get as nervous over the increase of arms across its frontiers as the United Kingdom is over the increase of ships in the Mediterranean and the North sea.

damage done to plateglass windows has been tremendous. The Allen Line Steamship Company have had one large window broken, the cost of which was £150. At Messrs. Hampton's, at the Labor Exchange, all along Regent street, and in Holborn, and Oxford street, both at shops and other places of business damage to plateglass windows is to be seen on every side.

A recent development of this phase of militancy was an attack on the concentrated peace and calm of the Pall Mall clubs where, apparently, persecuted man is no longer to find a sanctuary. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor who visited the scene after the raid found Pall Mall looking as if it had indulged with great dignity and restraint, in a very mild scuffle. Still, to ruffle the dignity of Pall Mall is perhaps a more daring proceeding than even to upset the whole business of the Strand.

The raid occurred between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning when clubland was sound asleep. It opened with a rear attack from St. James square on the windows of the Junior Carlton. Simultaneously the Oxford and Cambridge and the Carlton were assaulted, and, in spite of its name, even the Reform did not escape. The weapons used by the half dozen ladies who held up the historic thoroughfare were bricks, stones, and lumps of lead, mostly wrapped in paper, and it may safely be said that their effort has drawn more attention to that dignified quarter than any other incident in modern times, not even including the blackballing of W. H. Smith or Baron de Forest.

Mrs. Pankhurst, speaking at the weekly meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union, with a huge bunch of orchids on her table, declared that what the women of Glasgow did, in regard to the stoppage of telegraph communication, was quite as effective as what the allies did in Adrianople. These women absolutely stopped communication on a very important business day between the stockholders of Glasgow and London. After a period of vociferous cheering she went on to say that the facts of one week of militancy alone were sufficient to prove that women were capable of waging war against an unjust government without loss of life, just as effectively as the allies in the East were waging warfare against the Turk.

AUSTRALIA SENDS CROWN SOLICITOR

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The federal crown solicitor (C. Powers) is now on his way to England to instruct counsel in appeals to the privy council by the commonwealth in connection with the coal vend and sugar commission cases. In the coal vend case the commonwealth government took action against a number of shipping companies and colliery proprietors, charging them under the Australian industries preservation act with having restrained trade and commerce to the detriment of the public, and injunction was granted against the defendants.

A test case in the name of the Adelaide Steamship Company was taken to the high court, which held that there was no evidence that the defendant company had caused detriment to the public and it is against this decision that the commonwealth is now appealing.

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Events in the Field of Literature

CAREER OF JAMES FENIMORE COOPER REVIEWED IN WORK OF RARE INTEREST

Intimate Facts About the Noted Author Furnished Largely by His Descendants for Book That Paints History of Family

HIS CHARACTERISTICS

IF ONE is in search of a critical, balanced estimate of James Fenimore Cooper, either as man or as author, the book by Mary E. Phillips, just published (\$2.50) by John Lane of London and by the John Lane Company of New York, is not the authority to be consulted. But if a compilation of material about the novelist, his environment, his habits, his opinions and prejudices, and the many estimates passed upon him by his contemporaries and by later critics is desired, nothing superior to this skillfully dovetailed mosaic of facts and picturesque narrative can be found. Simply as a collection of pictures of Cooper and his kindred, of the eminent men in Europe and America whom he knew and with whom he consorted, and of the buildings—domestic and public—in which he either resided or else visited as tourist, guest or student, the book has extraordinary interest. Rare prints, portraits, manuscripts and memorabilia have been photographed and are reproduced in half tones with unusual success. So the pictorial adornment of the text is illuminating in a very real way.

The compiler of the book has had unusual facilities for getting from descendants of the renowned author such intimate material of an epistolary sort as would enrich the book. She has read widely in literature of criticism of the period of American literary development, and has culled with discrimination. She has abstained from judgments of her own on matters where she is not an authority. She has been fortunate in her skill in marshalling evidence from a variety of sources and equal to the self-imposed task of writing a "personal life" and painting a background of family history against which stands out the life of the boy, man, parent, friend and public official, rather than Cooper, the author.

Suffice it to say of the book as a whole that it brings one very near to an understanding of the spirit of a man whose characteristics and personality never have been so sharply defined hitherto, due in part to the fact that Cooper and his descendants were a kind of folk adverse to the more public and intimate disclosures of personal and family life that have been characteristic of more democratically inclined people. Like many other Americans, then and since, Cooper was stouter in defense of home institutions when he was traveling in Europe or fraternizing with London men of letters than he was when at home. Distance lent enchantment to the view. Neither by temperament nor training was he a democrat. The first chapters of this book have to do with the histories of families that, starting in humble circumstances in England and France, found it possible to become landed proprietors and personages of social consequence in rural New York at a time when it was mainly a wilderness and still roamed over by tribes of Indians. Cooper's first teacher, following his mother in the home, was a Tory parson, with no sympathy for ways and things American. Cooper's twig was not bent in the direction of the people, nor did his marriage make him the less exclusive.

On the other hand, he never became a snob, thanks to experiences in youth, first at Yale as a student, then on his voyage on the ship *Stirling*, and later in the United States navy, where he came to see that men of all races and conditions had their virtues, and that wealth was not the touchstone of character nor the safe gauge of personal worth. A knowledge of nature derived by his boyhood on the shores of Otago lake among forests that were primeval and by his life at sea, and a study of humanity—Caucasian and Indian—at close range, gave Cooper more of his equipment for his subsequent career as a writer of fiction than anything he derived at Yale University, where he had as a contemporary the famous Carolinian, John C. Calhoun of "states rights" fame.

Cooper, like Lowell, at Harvard came into collision with academic conventions and rules and was forthwith rusticated. But unlike Lowell he did not make his peace with the authorities—not even after he won European as well as American fame did the New Haven authorities make amends and grant him a degree. It was in the circle of a refined home where the best literature of the past and the present was read, first by his mother, then by himself and later by his young wife, that Cooper got the taste for books and book-writing—and not at Yale, where the dominant interest in those days was either theology or politics. When the creative impulse came he was led most fortunately into novel-writing, largely through the influence of Sir Walter Scott. In due time Cooper saw that he must find his material in America, not in other lands; and when he began to use the memories of his boyhood and youth lived in contact with nature and hearing of tales of war between whites and Indians or the knowledge acquired at sea, then he "found himself." The result was a series of stories that won him fame at home and abroad and the admiration of a literary craftsman no less great than Balzac, who exclaimed, "With what

amazing power has he painted nature! How all his pages glow with creative fire!"

To the resident of crowded urban centers rich but also corrupted with the effects of higher civilization his stories of strife and life in the open brought a breath of tonic air not vouchsafed in contemporary French or English fiction. To men of a seagoing race his vivid, accurate, breezy tales of marine happenings and his history of the American navy came with the freshness of a salt-laden breeze. Consequently when "ocean" found himself peculiarly circumstanced so as to be able to take himself and his family for a tour of Europe he met with a reception that few if any of his predecessors among American authors had had in Paris and London.

LITERARY NOTES

ONOTO WATANNA'S "A Japanese Nightingale" has been translated into German.

Charles D. Stewart, whose first success was won in nature books of a popular kind, is turning to Irish dialect tales in which one Finerty is the hero. "Finerty of the Sand House" is the next on the list.

Miss Mary Johnston, the novelist, who is one of the most ardent of American suffragists and who says that "the woman movement, taken in its widest sense, is to-day by all odds the most important phenomenon in the world of human affairs," also claims that Plato, Euripides and Charles Darwin certainly were "feminists." She says that "an undoubted majority of the novelists, dramatists and poets of to-day, whether they be men or women, are frank sympathizers with the woman movement."

M. Firmin Roz, a French author of repute who has been lecturing at the University of California, claims to have been a careful student of American literature for 25 years, first becoming interested in the subject through Emerson. He is preparing a series of articles for *Le Reveu des Deux Mondes*, later to be issued as essays, in which he will make known to its readers the merits of Robert Herrick, Mrs. Edith Wharton, George Cable, Stewart Edward White, Frank Norris and Jack London. These men and women he evidently considers most typical of recent American fiction writers.

Books on "syndicalism" by Americans multiply. John Spargo is the latest contributor to the list. He speaks from the standpoint of an opportunist and as a member of the executive committee of the Socialist party.

H. G. Wells' "The Discovery of the Future," with its vision of a more rationalized and planned state of human society than now exists, is published by B. W. Huebsch, New York city.

M. Henri Bergson, the French philosopher, following 25 days' sojourn in the United States, during which he has lectured at Columbia, Princeton and Harvard universities, goes back to Paris promising to return at a time when he can have more leisure for that general study of American characteristics which he has not been able to make this time. He says that he has been impressed by the idealism of the people he has met and by the extraordinary number of persons interested in philosophy. He claims that France and America today lead in this field of investigation and reflection, and asserts that democracies are particularly favorable soil for such interests of the intellect. He foresees from the extraordinary amalgam of races in the United States an ultimate human product of unique worth.

Paul Elmer More, editor of the *Nation*, has been lecturing at the University of Kansas on "The Drift of Romanticism."

The Princeton University Press is sending forth a volume on "The Two Hague Conferences," by Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, whose knowledge of these great international conferences is as intimate as that of any American unless it be James Brown Scott.

John D. Barry, who years ago was New York correspondent of the *Literary World*, of Boston, and who more recently was literary editor of the *Boston Herald*, for three years has been a special writer on the *San Francisco Bulletin*. Paul Elder & Co., of San Francisco announce a book of essays by Mr. Barry entitled "Intimations." Mr. Barry has several novels and studies in dramatic criticism to his credit. At a time when the drift of Californian authors is eastward it is interesting to note this easterner finding his niche on the Pacific coast.

One of the first of magazine writers to interpret in a serious way the meaning of the deeper currents now running in American political and industrial life was George W. Alger, a New York lawyer whose next book will be on "The Old Law and the New Order."

William Dana Orcutt, who resorted to Italy for the background of one of his earlier books, has turned thither again in writing "The Madonna of Sacrifice."

British readers of the book will enjoy especially the narrative of this work as it depicts the intercourse of Cooper with Samuel Rogers and his set, and the Paris meeting of Walter Scott and the greatest of American historical romance writers.

There may be too much inclination nowadays to relegate the Cooper novels to the class of "juveniles," suitable enough to be sure, for American lads and young men to read who insist upon stories of adventure, but not such tales as modern men need to read or, if reading, would appreciate. More's the pity if this is so. Contemporary realism sends thousands of readers to vastly inferior works of fiction where instead of the tonic air of Cooper's narrative they will get eroticism and pessimism.

which F. G. Browne & Co., Chicago, publish in an attractive dress.

A new life of Swedenborg by George Trowbridge is published.

"Pan-Germanism," by Roland G. Usher, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, is a serious study of the matter by an American of rising importance in interpretation of contemporary history.

John Fox, Jr.'s, "The Heart of the Hills," the serial that has interested readers of Scribner's Magazine the past year, has light to shed on alterations of social structure in the border states brought about by modern monopoly forms of business.

New York University is to confer the degree of LL.D. on Professor Eucken of Jena at the close of his course of lectures on tendencies of modern thought.

Certain articles recently appearing in the *Christian Science Monitor* upon the life and writings of Samuel Gorton of Rhode Island, having attracted the attention of Adolphe Gorton of Pennsylvania, author of the "Life and Times of Samuel Gorton," privately printed in 1907, the *Monitor* has received from him a copy of his instructive work. It is a careful compilation of all existing data concerning one of the founders of the North American republic, to whom the written history has, until recently, done scant justice, and among scholars is considered a valuable addition to the history of the rise and growth of religious liberty in the United States.

LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Charles Dickens, Social Reformer, is the title of a new book by W. W. Crotch, published by Chapman & Hall. Dickens had an intuitive sympathy with the poor, which gave him a shrewd insight into the problems surrounding labor and wealth. Mr. Crotch holds that whilst Dickens "was the unflinching champion of the poor, whilst he exposed evils with an undaunted courage and suffered continually abuse for his pains, he yet believed that progress would be won more by general consensus of faith and devotion than by class uprising; he advocated nothing merely for the sake of gratifying the restless prurience of innovation."

Lieutenant Wagner's despatches to the Reichspost attracted world-wide attention in the earlier stages of the Balkan conflict and constituted the first apparently authentic news from the front that was then available. He has now written a book entitled "With the Victorious Bulgarians" (Constable) in which he tells us that it was not always what he saw that he telegraphed, but what he was told. He was not always allowed to telegraph what he saw, but often only what the Bulgarians wished us to believe what happened. In view of this statement one must necessarily regard his accounts as prejudiced, although they are interesting from the fact that he undoubtedly saw more of the actual fighting than any other war correspondent.

"All prison is bad," says Tighe Hopkins in this book, "Wards of the State: An Unofficial View of Prison and the Prisoner" (Herbert & Daniel). The main purpose of the book appears to be to prove that even at the present time it is a perfectly practicable measure to reduce the prison population by one half. This object may be achieved by improving the present system, assuming that imprisonment of this kind or that is to be the penalty for some years to come; there is room for much improvement, chiefly in the direction of special prisons and in them a special treatment. At least, this is Mr. Hopkins' view, and the book is valuable in calling for a reconsideration of our present system.

Alfred Lyttelton has undertaken to write the life of the late Lord James of Hereford, and he is, no doubt, well qualified to do so. Lord James won his spurs both in law and politics. He entered the House of Commons in 1869 and in 1873 was appointed solicitor-general by Mr. Gladstone, with whom he

NEW BOOKS

"The First Hague Conference"—By Andrew D. White. World Peace Foundation. Boston.

"The New Peace Movement"—By William I. Hull. World Peace Foundation. Boston.

"The Victory of Defeat"—By Fanny de Groot Hastings. The Alice Harriman Company. New York. \$1.00.

"Four-Footed Friends"—By Mrs. Huntington Smith. Ginn & Co. Boston.

"Animals; Their Relation and Use to Man"—By Carolyn D. Wood. Ginn & Co. Boston. \$3.00.

"Pan-Germanism"—By Roland G. Usher. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston. \$1.75.

"Annual Report of the Park Commissioners, San Francisco"—Edited by Hugh M. Burke. Hicks-Judd Company. San Francisco.

"Theatrical and Musical Memoirs"—By Rudolph Aronson. McBride, Nast & Co. New York. \$2.75.

"Dyes and Dyeing"—By Charles E. Pellet. McBride, Nast & Co. New York. \$2.00.

"The Best Motor Routes Through Europe"—By George D. Webber. McBride, Nast & Co. New York.

"Social Forces in Modern Literature"—By Philo M. Buck, Jr. Ginn & Co. Boston. \$1.00.

"Old-Fashioned Gardening"—By Grace Tabor. McBride, Nast & Co. New York.

FRENCH BUDGET MAKES NEW TAX LEVY NECESSARY

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The budget for 1913, which is now under discussion at the Chamber of Deputies, will amount to not less than \$1,180,000,000, that is, as much as the war indemnity which France paid to Germany in 1871.

This budget is considerably larger than that of 1912, the reason being a larger outlay for the army and navy and greater appropriations for the development of Morocco.

In order to meet this new expenditure, the government will have to draw on certain reserves in the treasury, and to levy new taxes which will bring in about \$2,000,000.

NAVY YARDS OPEN TO BOY SCOUTS
NEW YORK—Secretary of the Navy Meyer issued an order Saturday to heads of navy yards to aid Boy Scouts with information about seamanship. A boy scout ship for practice cruises is wanted by heads of the organization and the request for navy aid specifies that there is no intent to have the boys learn methods of naval warfare.

was on terms of personal as well as political friendship. Later he became attorney-general, but when Mr. Gladstone was converted to the policy of home rule in 1886, he broke with his old leader. Great efforts were made by the Gladstone cabinet to retain him.

The author of a "Turkish Woman's European Impressions" shortly to be published by Seeley, Service & Co., is a Turkish lady of good position and high culture, who at considerable risk to herself made her escape from Constantinople. Her "Impressions" have been edited by her friend, Miss Grace Ellison, and are said to be frankly critical of western manners. The book is illustrated by many photographs.

The Bookman in its February number announces a 21-guinea prize poem competition, and promises to print in a special supplement a large selection of the pieces sent in by competitors.

Kegan Paul & Co. are issuing a new edition—the ninth—of Austin Dobson's collected poems, with the additions of a section of new poems. The same publishers have in the press a volume of "Poems and Verses" by Father and Son, Canon H. J. Bulkeley and J. Pierson Bulkeley. Routledge and Kegan Paul announce among other works "From Jena to England: The Disgrace and the Redemption of the Prussian Army; a Study in German Military History" by Field-Marshal Baron von der Goltz, translated by Capt. C. E. Atkinson of the First London regiment; also a new volume in the "National Industries" series—"The Shipping Industry," by A. Willis Kirkaldy, professor of finance at the University of Birmingham.

Among other books expected from Constables are "The Autobiography of an Individualist," by James O. Fagan; "Quebec: The Laurentians Province," by Beekles Wilson, and a collection of Chinese tales of the eighteenth century, entitled, "Strange Stories from the Lodge of Leisures," translated from the Chinese by George Soule of the French consular service in China.

Methuen's are publishing "The British School," E. V. Lucas' anecdotal guide to the British painters and pictures in the National gallery.

Longmans have in the press a volume of notes and essays on "The First Principles of the Church," by the Rev. C. A. Barry, and "The Philosophy of Faith: An Enquiry," by Bertram Brewster.

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

DIFFICULT
The man's hair had been trimmed by the barber, and then, Says the man as his semblance he sees: "You have cut it too short, so now cut it again, And considerably longer, please."

The man who gets rich too quickly may not be out a cent; and he is even less likely to be innocent.

BOAT AHOY
They went out in a yacht to have a sail When the wind in a sudden flurry Made them take a tack, and a driving gale Sent it pounding home in a hurry.

The whole American nation may well feel grateful in knowing that the presidential chair which Mr. Wilson is about to occupy at the White House in Washington has none of the "tippyness" about it that is just now the trouble with the Mexican seat of government.

SMITTEN
"I'd like to be her violin," Said he, "close tucked beneath her chin; But since, alack! it can't be so, I'm going to try to be her beau."

The resolution against the attitude of the militant English suffragists passed by the Chicago suffragists indicates that over here it is believed that the "votes for women" cause is best advanced by "walks and talks."

BOTH WAYS
Brass bands have, they say, Not a moment to shirk, For they work when they play And they play when they work.

When President Wilson announces the names of his cabinet members, will there be enough of "I told you so's" to make the shout resemble a chorus?

EX-PRESIDENT
Of course, good Mr. Taft expects it— This friendly little gibe from me— When from the White House he shall "exit," He then must be the ex-"It." See?

SONGS OF NAVY POET PUBLISHED IN BETTER GARB

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Readers of verse will be glad to see that the songs of the navy poet, Patrick Magill, are just republished in a garb more worthy of them than was the previous edition, and prefaced by a brief account of his career written by Canon Dalton.

The new volume bears the title "Songs of the Dead End," and consists of selections from the poet's two previous books, together with rewritten and fresh verses. The selection of press comments on the fly leaf at the end is interesting, including both praise and blame. Among Magill's admirers are James Douglas, who calls him the "greatest poet since Kipling"; Andrew Lang, who spoke of "his very considerable gift," and the Bookman, which describes his verse as "work of genius." The Athenaeum, on the other hand, can see in the verses nothing but a "hotch potch of dissonance and turgidity." All must feel sympathy with and interest in a writer who has emerged from the obscurity of a little village in one of the wildest districts of Donegal, and with no training beyond seven years' service, either as a farm hand, drainer, tramp, hammerman, navy, platelayer, wrestler, has attracted the attention of the public with verses of sufficient character to draw forth such remarkably differing opinions as those we have quoted.

STORE NEWS

Mrs. C. F. Cummings, buyer of gowns for the Meyer Jonasson Company, goes to New York today, where she will stay most of the week.

F. C. Hincks, buyer of men's furnishings for C. F. Hovey & Co., spent several days in New York last week.

Homemaking is a new club within the girl's club of the Filene Cooperative Association. It is organized for the study, of such subjects as interior style and decoration, clothing, buying, selection of fabrics and many others of interest to a homemaker. Miss Lucy Hickey, president of the girl's club, is receiving the names of all girls of the store who are interested in joining the class.

Frances A. Hahn, buyer of waists for the Gilechrist Company, has returned from a trip to New York.

C. H. CHENEY ROAD MANAGER
MANCHESTER, Conn.—C. Herman Cheney has succeeded Richard O. Cheney as manager of the South Manchester railroad. It is said that more sidetrack mileage than main line has been built by this road and that it is the only road in the country where this has been done. The road is owned by the Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers.

EDWARD I. CHARTER FOUND
(Special to the Monitor)
ABERYSTWYTH, Wales—Dr. Lewis of the University College of Wales, has discovered the original charter granted by Edward I. to Aberystwyth in his search for documents on behalf of the town council. The document is written in Latin.

HENRY SIEGEL Co

WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STREETS

An Important Advance Announcement

Next Thursday and Friday
March 6th and 7th, we will hold our
13th Semi-Annual Challenge Sale

IN the past this sale has always been of a week's duration. This year it will be a two-day sale, with a list of values that will arouse the enthusiasm of all New England : : : : : THE vast resources of the great chain of Siegel stores have been engaged for months in preparing for this event. The markets of the world have been ransacked and the results have been marvelous : : : : :

The Henry Siegel store is in a position to challenge competition. The combined energies of Mr. Siegel's four great stores have been engaged in preparing for two days of bargain-giving such as you or anyone else has never known.

Announcements will appear in all Boston papers Wednesday, giving full details of the wonderful values we've prepared

CATTLE COMPANIES UNITE

RENO, Nev.—Papers of incorporation have been granted the Union Land & Cattle Company, capitalized at \$5,000,000. The organizers comprise many large land and cattle companies in Nevada and California, involving control of nearly 500,000 acres of land and many hundred thousand head of livestock. The officers are: William H. Moffat, president; C. B. Henderson, vice-president; G. C. Humphreys, treasurer. J. D. Bradley, C. W. Riekey and J. H. Clemons are in the holding company.

MASONS TO MARK ANNIVERSARY DAY

Dorchester R. A. chapter of the Capital Rite in Massachusetts, will observe its twentieth anniversary at its quarters in the Masonic building at Uphams corner Friday evening. The chapter was founded March 27, 1893. Secretary William B. Rand will read a historical sketch of the organization. Next Sunday there will be a church service.

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*PENNSYLVANIA.....March 12, 11 A. M.	S. S. CINCINNATI (17,000 Tons) March 11, 10 A. M.
*AMERICA.....March 13, 11 A. M.	S. S. HAMBURG (11,000 Tons) April 1, 6 A. M.
*PRES. LINCOLN.....March 20, 8 A. M.	
*Hamburg direct. *2nd cabin only.	

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CHURCH EDUCATORS TO MEET

Many Denominations Represented in National Council Which at Cleveland Convention Will Hear Papers by U. S. Commissioner of Education and Others

WHEN the first conference of the council of church boards of education in the United States met in New York, two years ago, it was a step so far in advance of what had obtained among the different denominations engaged in the missionary field that the result of this cooperation was awaited with considerable interest. On March 11 and 12 the second annual meeting of the council will be held in Cleveland, O., and the papers prepared for the conference tell in advance that the two years intervening have been fruitful in results.

The group of secretaries of the boards of education of the various churches met in the offices of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, 150 Fifth avenue, New York, on Feb. 18, 1911, to discuss the advisability of forming an organization such as would bring the educational agencies of the different denominations into close touch. Two conferences followed, one on April 27, in the offices of the Presbyterian college board, 156 Fifth avenue, another in the Witherspoon building, Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1912.

Features of Program

The second annual meeting of the council is expected to show the necessity for the cooperation instituted. The general theme will be "Efficiency in Christian Education." Following the business session papers are to be read, with the Rev. Dr. Frederick G. Gotwald, secretary of the board of education of the general synod of the Lutheran church, speaking on "Efficiency and Its Advantages and Disadvantages."

Discussion on this paper, to be opened by the Rev. Dr. H. H. Sweet, secretary of the board of education of the Presbyterian church, South, will include issues as to how abuses of beneficiary aid can be overcome; whether aid should be extended on the basis of scholarship or need or both; how undenominational theological seminaries are progressing through generous grants of aid and as to what extent there should be free tuition to ministerial students in denominational colleges.

The Rev. Dr. James E. Clarke, associate secretary of the college board of the Presbyterian church, will read a paper on "An Interdenominational Educational Campaign." The Rev. Thomas Nicholson, secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, North, will open the discussion. Some of the features to be brought out on the basis of this paper are: Can interdenominational literature be brought about setting forth a broad program of Christian education? Interdenominational conventions and their value in forwarding Christian education, relations of the federal council, Religious Education Association and other bodies to the work; conference between representatives of church and state schools for the promotion of a better understanding of common problems.

There will be a paper on "Week-day Religious Instruction and the Public Schools" by J. A. W. Haas, president of Muhlenberg College, representing the board of education of the general council of the Lutheran church.

Commissioner to Speak

Proposals for economy in higher education is to be the subject of Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education. Under this topic will be discussed the correlation of the college, secondary and university, the junior college, entrance credits, graduate studies and the granting of degrees, honorary and scholastic, standardizing salaries, uniformity of tuition and student expenses, standardization of equipment and dormitory life, and what constitutes an adequate teaching staff.

Election of officers takes place Wednesday, March 12. The Rev. Dr. Stonewall Anderson, secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, is to give the report of the committee on secondary schools, and the Rev. Edward S. Tead, secretary of the board of education of the Congregational church, the report of the committee on comity and cooperation.

The question will be asked as to what has been done during the past year by the representatives of the council in approaching the matter of interdenominational comity in connection with the founding of new institutions, and what is the cooperation between the existing institutions. The question is to be considered also whether or not it is advisable to call an interdenominational conference of college presidents by the council.

Officers and Members

Officers and members of the council of church boards of education in the United States are given as follows:

The Rev. Thomas Nicholson, D.D., secretary board of education, Methodist Episcopal church, New York city, president; the Rev. E. S. Tead, D.D., secretary board of education, Congregational church, vice-president; the Rev. Joseph W. Cochran, D.D., secretary board of education, Presbyterian church, U. S. A., Philadelphia, secretary.

The members are the Rev. Stonewall Anderson, D.D., secretary board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, Nashville, Tenn.; Presi-

dent Miner Lee Bates, Hiram College, Hiram, O., secretary College Association of Disciples of Christ; President Hill M. Bell, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, Disciples of Christ; the Rev. W. T. Campbell, United Presbyterian church, Monmouth, Ill.; the Rev. J. G. Gebhard, D.D., secretary board of education of the Reformed church, New York city; the Rev. F. G. Gotwald, D.D., secretary board of education of the Evangelical Lutheran church, York, Pa.; the Rev. J. W. Horine, corresponding secretary board of education of the Evangelical Lutheran church, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Rev. Richard C. Hughes, D.D., secretary for university work, the Presbyterian church in the United States of America; the Rev. C. M. Jacobs, Evangelical Lutheran church, Allentown, Pa.; Prof. Rufus M. Jones, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., of the Society of Friends; President R. L. Kelley, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., Society of Friends; the Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D.D., secretary college board of the Presbyterian church, New York; the Rev. M. T. Morrill, Dayton, O., Christian church; the Rev. H. H. Sweet, D.D., secretary board of education of the Presbyterian church, South, Louisville, Ky.; the Rev. A. J. Turkle, D.D., vice-president board of education of the Evangelical Lutheran church, Pittsburgh.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

BONCI-RHODESKA CONCERT

Alessandro Bonci, tenor, and Mme. Rhadeska, soprano, drew a good-sized audience, to Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon and won warm applause for their interpretations of songs and arias. Their selections included the following: "Cradle Song," DeKoven; "Day Is Gone," Margaret Ruthven Lang; "Loye's Lyre," Tirindelli; aria, "Cielo e mar," from "Giacinta"; "Voce e Notte," DeCurtis; "Occhi Turchini," Denza; "Barcarola," Rossini; "Celeste Aida," from "Aida." The soprano's pieces included the following: "La Pastorella," from "Rosalinda," Veracini; "Qual Farfalla," Scarlatti; "Aime-Moi" (arr. Viardot), Chopin; "Vissi d'Arte," from "Tosca," Puccini; four Tuscan folk songs, Blair Fairchild; "Soir Païen," Huee; "Le Nil," Leroux.

Mr. Bonci, still an enthusiastic agent of the "singing in English" propagandists, presented songs by New York and Boston composers, little to the glory of the English language, though perhaps a good deal to the praise of American composition. It is the regular practice in late years for the famous Italian, German and French opera singers, who go about the United States on recital tours to recognize the artistic standings of each section of the country by presenting songs of its representative composers. Whether the idea is an intrinsic element in the art of the singers, whether it is essential to their freest and most conscientious self-expression, or whether it is merely an audience-attracting device imposed on them by the concert managers or a detail of courtesy prescribed in the musical diplomatic code, there are no easy means of discovering. Suffice it to say that the great artists who sing in eastern cities are in the habit of including in their programs a work or two by Appalachian composers; those who sing in the middle West very often place on their programs something from the table-hand school of composition; those who sing in cities on the western side of the continent habitually pay their respects to the Rocky Mountain song writers.

Very often the idea seems a very pretty one. Sometimes it seems rather out-and-dried and wanting in real artistic impulse. Considered in a practical light it has the merit of making the musical public in the various parts of the country understand that American composition is at such a respectable state of advancement that a Bonci, a Galski, and a Gerville-Reache consider it worth noticing. Now and then the artistic results are most happy and satisfying, as when Mme. Schumann-Hoink sings a song by Mary Salter and makes it the most impressive thing in her whole repertoire. At times the results are of very doubtful value, as when Mr. Bonci reads to a melody of Margaret Lang a poem of eight lines, each beginning with the commonest word in the English language, the pronunciation of which the Italian tenor is as far from commanding today as when he first took up his struggle with it three years ago.

There have been many devices for making American music stand up on an equality with Italian, German and French music, and they must all cut a queer figure when the pageant of American musical history is enacted. One famous device not yet wholly out of fashion, is for an American singer to alter his name, spelling it Italian fashion. A device of recent times, resorted to with increased zeal since the movement for singing in English was set afoot a few seasons ago by a musical association in New York, is for acknowledged representatives of the singing art of Italy, Germany and France to include American compositions in their programs, paying their compliments to Boston art in Boston, to Chicago art in Chicago and to San Francisco art in San Francisco.

Mr. Bonci has one irrefragable argument in support of his position as an Italian champion of singing in English. He may assert without opposition that if American sopranos are to be allowed to go about the world pronouncing the words of Verdi's arias according to their native scheme of phonetics, surely an Italian tenor may be permitted to tour the United States reading American poems according to his Latin phonetic. In his selections from Italian opera Mr. Bonci did the same admirable work that has won him fame in previous appearances. Here he asserted and easily maintained his claim to rank as the first of vocal stylists. His phrasing of the melody of the aria by Ponchielli was quite a matchless performance.

Mme. Rhadeska in her song and aria interpretations disclosed a soprano voice of great beauty and of considerable flexibility and command in florid melody. She has excellent schooling, both as a tone-maker and as a reader of Italian and French words. Many of the devices of coloratura are at her ready command, not only for decoration but for vital expression.

Both the accompanists, Mr. Francini for Mr. Bonci, and Mr. Benedict for Mme. Rhadeska, were excellent throughout in their assistance at the piano.

MME. MELIS AS MALIELLA

Mme. Melis appeared in the role of Malietta in the performance of "The Jewels of the Madonna" at the Boston opera house Saturday afternoon and Mr. Blanchart in the role of Raffaele. Both made a success in their new characters, Mme. Melis because she has an Italian artist's familiar acquaintance with the purposes of the modern veristic school of opera and Mr. Blanchart because of his all-around learning in the song, speech and impersonation of lyric drama. Mr. Caplet conducted the music in the same masterful style as at former presentations, again proclaiming his ability to handle the orchestral interpretation of an opera which he has had time to study deeply and to rehearse minutely. Mr. Zonatto, Mme. Gay and the minor artists repeated the work which has brought them so much credit earlier in the season.

In the evening Mme. Scotney appeared as Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto" and she had the same baritone associate that Mme. Melis had in the afternoon, Mr. Blanchart. The soprano won enthusiastic applause for her singing of the "Caro nome" aria and Mr. Sacchetti pleased the house by her performance of the duke's "La Donna e mobile." With Mme. Leveroni's contralto added to the color of the three principal voices, the quartet of the last act made its usual impression on the audience. Mr. Mardones was the striking impersonator of Sparafucile that only a bass of powerful tone can be. Mr. Moranzoni as conductor was swift, decisive, fervid and dignified in his reading of Verdi's dramatic orchestration.

Tonight Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" is to be sung with Mr. Gilly of the Metropolitan opera company, not Mr. Amato, as announced on Saturday, in the role of Rance.

ODEON WORK TO BE GIVEN

On Thursday evening the Boston opera house will be changed in character from being an American copy of La Scala or the Paris opera to the Paris Odeon. Just as the musical managers of the opera house occasionally take listeners across the Seine on a Sunday afternoon to hear compositions by the "Independents," so the dramatic managers on Thursday night will invite the public over the river to the Odeon to hear Daudet's "L'Arlesienne."

MEXICO IS TO SEEK FACTS OF BORDER CLASH

(By the United Press)
MEXICO CITY—President Huerta has ordered an inquiry into the reported clash between Mexican and American troops on the Sonora border.

Officials fix the number of rurales killed in a fight at Santa Julia at 100. Three hundred rurales who had been close to Madero mutinied in this suburb, and federals were hastily despatched there with machine guns. The rebels were quickly subdued.

The government intimated today that it considered the rebellious states practically pacified, with the exception of Sonora, Aguas, Calientes and Morelos are still belligerent, but the government was confident of bringing them to terms.

Esquivel Obregon, minister of finance, has sent a message to Congress, asking an authorization to float two loans, one for 100,000,000 pesos to be placed abroad, and the other for 20,000,000 pesos to be floated at home. The larger loan would be used for general purposes of the government, including the expense of operations of the army. The other would be employed in the payment of indemnities arising from the revolution of 1910.

The American colony has passed a resolution endorsing Ambassador Wilson and urging that President-elect Woodrow Wilson retain him in his present position.

Gen. Felix Diaz has persuaded Francisco de la Barra, minister of foreign affairs, to be his running mate in the coming electoral contest.

The nominations meet with general approval, although some, it is believed, will propose Emilio Vasquez Gomez for Vice-President.

Sunday noon President Huerta, General Diaz, General Mondragon and General Blanquet stood on the balcony of the national palace and reviewed the parade organized by the Felix Diaz Club in honor of the men most closely identified with the recent revolt.

MEXICANS ATTACK TROOPERS AT LINE

WASHINGTON—The attack on American cavalrymen by Mexicans at Douglas, Ariz., Sunday, was an attempt by Mexican rebels to bring about intervention, according to the view expressed in state and war department circles. It is said the attack will be regarded as an act of brigands and that an apology with indemnity in case of damage will be all required of the Mexican government.

In the fight of the border between Mexican soldiers and troopers of the ninth United States cavalry, four Mexicans were killed.

Four American army officers, walking on the American line three miles from Douglas, are reported to have been fired on by 40 Mexican regulars patrolling the border out of Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas. Sixteen troopers of the ninth rushed to the place and a skirmish ensued. The American soldiers were holding their positions at the line when reinforced by two troops. The Mexicans were routed. It is said the American troops overstepped the boundary and pursued the Mexicans for some distance.

TEXAS CAMPS ARE FILLED

GALVESTON, Tex.—Except one battalion of the twenty-third infantry from Indianapolis, the mobilization of the second division of the United States army here is practically complete. About 3000 troops are camped on the government reservation at Ft. Crockett, a short distance out of Galveston.

The production will be in the line of those Odeon performances so prized by the Parisians, presenting a type of work out of the standard order cultivated at the Comedie. The Daudet drama, with its orchestral and choral numbers and its diversion for ballet will reproduce in Boston an unfamiliar kind of art and one that will be another record of the cosmopolitan interests of the city if it meets success.

Players who have appeared to praise in the French speaking communities of Canada will interpret the drama; the opera house musical forces under the direction of Mr. Caplet will interpret Bizet's incidental music, well known in Paris in its original form, known hitherto in Boston only as an orchestral suite on symphony concert programs.

OPERA HOUSE CONCERT

Two soloists assisted Andre Caplet in his fourteenth concert of modern French music at the Boston opera house Sunday afternoon. They were Jaroslav Kocian, violinist, and Mme. Evelyn Scotney, soprano. Both were well received and both responded to encores. Mr. Caplet is doing much for Boston in his serious and praiseworthy effort to make better known here the work of the modern French school of composers. He infuses his love for this school into his men and arouses an enthusiasm in their playing that one less in earnest or with less faith in the music he reads could not bring about. It was evident yesterday that Mr. Caplet got out of the Saint-Saens third symphony in C minor all there was in it. He understood it and communicated this understanding to the orchestra. The beauty of this music was greatly enhanced through the organ playing of Ralph Lyford and the piano parts of Charles Strony and Walter Straram. Mr. Kocian has a good command of the technique of his violin, and gives promise of good interpretive powers. Following is the program: Saint-Saens, third symphony in C minor; D'Ambrosio, concerto for violin and orchestra; Mozart, "The Magic Flute," aria of the Queen of the Night; Saint-Saens, "Introduction et Rondo Capriccioso" for violin and orchestra; Weber, "Freischuetz," overture.

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COLLEGE MEN ARE HOSTS IN WILSON TRAIN

(Continued from page one)

daughters; Prof. Stockton Axson, a brother of Mrs. Wilson; FitzWilliam McMaisters Woodrow and Miss Hazei Bones, cousins of Mr. Wilson.

At West Philadelphia Mrs. Annie Howe, a sister of the President-elect, will join the party, escorted by Col. Thomas H. Birch, personal aide to Mr. Wilson during his term as Governor and now aide to Major-General Wood for the inaugural parade.

The students have provided automobiles for the party. The members will be taken to a hotel near the White House. Here there will be a Wilson family dinner.

One of Mr. Wilson's last acts as a private citizen will be to call, with Mrs. Wilson, upon President and Mrs. Taft. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and Miss Jessie went to church Sunday and there was an informal reception after the services.

Miss Margaret Wilson has been spending most of her time in New York studying music. Miss Jessie Wilson has been actively interested in Y. W. C. A. and settlement work, while Miss Eleanor Wilson has been studying painting in Philadelphia. The young women will continue their pursuits, but will live at the White House.

NEW COLORS ARE CARRIED

When the coast artillery corps, M. V. M., Col. Walter E. Lombard in command, started for Washington Saturday it carried a new stand of colors, the handwork of Mrs. Amelia Fowler of this city. The flag is a single piece of silk with a distinct design embroidered on either side without defacing the other—a thing made possible by the invention of a stitch by Mrs. Fowler and never before achieved.

MR. MARSHALL INVESTIGATES HIS NEW DUTIES

WASHINGTON—Getting acquainted with the formalities of his new office was how Vice-President-elect Marshall spent most of the day. He had a long conference with Senator Gore, one of the progressive Democratic leaders in the upper House and received all the Indiana senators and congressmen.

Late this afternoon he was scheduled for a conference with President-elect Wilson.

COOLIDGE CORNER BUILDING IS SOLD

One of the largest sales of business property that has ever taken place in the town of Brookline has just been consummated by the passing of title to the Towle building at Coolidge corner from Loren D. Towle to the trustees of Tufts College.

This estate consists of 24,515 square feet of land at 1310 to 1322 Beacon street, junction of 267 to 277 Harvard street. The estate has a frontage of about 280 feet on these two thoroughfares and is a portion of the James S. Whitney estate bought by Mr. Towle more than a year ago.

The building has been leased on a long term lease to the Louis K. Liggett Company who have spent a large sum of money in fittings. The second floor contains 24 spacious offices occupied by various tenants for office purposes.

The trustees of Tufts College have bought the estate for investment, the consideration not being named. The estate has not yet been assessed.

Henry W. Savage was the broker in the transaction.

ALLEGED BRIBE OFFERER NAMED

Senator John J. McDevitt of Quincy before the legislative joint rules committee today named Representative Buckley of Dorchester as the man who approached him to vote for a bill in which he was interested.

Representative Buckley when called by the committee denied that he had offered any money to Senator McDevitt but thought there had been conversation about the bill. In executive session the committee voted to continue the hearing this afternoon and to call as witnesses some of the men named at the earlier session.

COL. BRYAN IS GREETED BY CROWD

WASHINGTON—William Jennings Bryan arrived here one hour ahead of schedule time this morning, but there was a large crowd on hand and he was greeted as the next secretary of state. It required a police guard to protect him from his admiring friends.

Immediately upon his arrival Mr. Bryan went to his hotel where he absolutely refused to talk politics.

ROOSEVELT PICTURE REMAINS

WASHINGTON—The only picture on the walls of President Taft's private office that will greet President-elect Wilson tomorrow will be that of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Although several pictures had been on the walls, it was noticed today that this was the only one left.

SILK MILLS ARE CLOSED

PATERSON, N. J.—No attempt was made today to operate any of the silk mills whose workers are striking. A big guard of police guarded the principal factories, because the dyers have joined the strike. The strikers plan mass meetings tonight.

GOVERNMENT DAM AT STERLING, ILL.



STERLING, Ill.—In all but name and government, it might have been said, Sterling and her sister municipality, Rock Falls, just across the river, are one prosperous city, clasping hands by means of two bridges and lying in Rock river valley, one of the most fertile of agricultural regions. They both have numerous large and small manufacturing plants, all apparently prosperous and expanding. There are two dams; the lower one of which is fully utilized by manufacturers to obtain power. The upper dam was constructed to form a reservoir, and supply water to a feeder extending from here to the main line of the Hennepin canal, 25 miles south. At one end of the dam provision is made for a hydro-electric power plant. The majority of people here own their homes. Fine trees and attractive scenery abound.

TOWLE BUILDING, COOLIDGE COR., BROOKLINE



Occupied as stores and offices—Purchased by the trustees of Tufts College from Loren D. Towle, through the office of Henry W. Savage, broker

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SAILOR SUIT PLEASES THE BOY

White linen with trimming of blue

NOTHING pleases the small boy more than the possession of a real sailor suit. The long trousers and the sailor blouse combine to fill the childish heart with joy, and no mother need hesitate to undertake the making of this suit.

The blouse is made in the usual way with sleeves that are plain at the tops and laid in box plaits at their lower edges, where they are finished with straight cuffs. The collar is of the regulation sort and the shield can be used or omitted as liked. The yoke facing on the blouse can be omitted, too, if it is not wanted. The blouse is finished at the lower edge with a hem through which elastic is run to regulate the size.

The trousers are made with front and back portions for each leg and they are finished at the upper edge of the front and at the sides to be buttoned to the supports which are sewed to the back portions.

White linen with trimming of blue is the material used here and that is the preferred combination of colors for the sailor suit. White galatea would be excellent, too, and blue with trimming of white would be serviceable.

For the 6-year size, the suit will require 4 yards of material 27, 3 3/4 yards 36 or 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs.

The pattern of the suit (7741) is cut in sizes for boys from 4 to 8 years of age. It can be bought at any May Man-



ton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

ART OF PIE-MAKING MADE CLEAR

Not a "knack" but merely knowing how

THE general and pervading idea among the uninitiated seems to be that it requires a peculiar "knack" to make pie. Like many another "knack" it is merely knowing how. Pies have been greatly abused. If correctly made they are delicious.

In making pie crust, use only the best of hard and pastry flour. If possible, roll it on a marble slab and always use cold water to moisten it.

To be a success it must be made quickly with as little handling as possible and kept cool until it is in the oven.

For a pie of two crusts use six tablespoonfuls of sifted flour, two tablespoonfuls of lard, one half teaspoonful of salt. Enough water to make it hold together, but no more than is absolutely necessary. It must be damp but never wet.

Sift the flour and salt and chop the lard in it, using a knife; do not mix with the fingers. Then add the water, drop by drop. Toss it lightly on a well-floured board, cutting it into two pieces, reserving one for the upper crust. Do not roll it too thin or it will be dry and tasteless when baked. Use a deep plate 5 1/2 in. as it does not absorb the grease as earthenware dishes do.

After putting in the filling, wet the edge of the lower crust and cut several crescent-shaped gashes in the upper crust. Lay on the upper crust, pressing the edges together with a fork. Allow it to shrink and then trim it off with a sharp knife.

The upper crust may be brushed lightly with milk to give it a good brown color.

If the filling is of the juicy order it is best to bind the edges of the crusts together with a bias strip of muslin, about an inch wide. Remove it after baking, while the pie is still hot.

If there are any pieces of crust left, roll them into a thin sheet, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake, after cutting them into strips. These are very good to serve with soup.

See that the oven is very hot when the pies are first put in or the lard melts and forms a soggy under crust. Watch the upper crust that it does not become too brown. If necessary, cover it with a round of paper.

When pies come from the oven, set them out of a draught on an inverted cup or pan to cool.

Fillings are prepared as follows:

Lemon Meringue—Line a deep tin with

pie crust and bake. A handful of dry beans placed in the shell will keep it in shape. Prepare the juice and grated rind of one lemon, one cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, the beaten yolks of two eggs. (Save the whites for the meringue.)

Dissolve 1 1/2 tablespoonfuls cornstarch in cold water and add one cup of boiling water. Stir the two mixtures together and cook in a double boiler until thick. When cool pour into the crust. If the mixture is "lumpy" beat well with a Dover eggbeater.

Make a meringue by adding to the two stiffly beaten whites, two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Put this on top of the pie and brown slightly in the oven.

Drops of liquid sometimes form because the pie was not sufficiently cool when the meringue was added.

Apple Pie—Line a pie plate with pastry. Pare and core six apples. Cut them into small sections and fill the crust. Sprinkle through the fruit, three quarters of a cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, a little nutmeg, and a large pinch of flour. Put on the upper crust, prick it well with a fork, bind with muslin, and bake until apples are tender. Test by piercing with a straw. Serve with cheese.

Pumpkin Pie—Pare and remove seed from pumpkin. Cut into small pieces and either steam or cook dry. Press through a sieve and for one pie use one and one half cups of pumpkin, three quarters of a cup of sugar, two eggs slightly beaten, one half teaspoonful of salt, one quarter teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ginger, and two cups of milk. Bake in deep tin lined with pastry.

Custard Pie—Line a deep pan with pastry brushed over with white of egg, to keep the crust from absorbing the liquid.

Pour into it the following mixture: To one pint of scalded milk, add one half cup of sugar, the yolks of three eggs, one half teaspoonful of salt, and a little vanilla or nutmeg. Lastly, stir in the beaten whites of the eggs.

Custard pie must be baked slowly and is done when a knife inserted in the center of the custard comes out clean.

Coconut Pie—Use the same receipt, allowing a cup of shredded coconut to stand in the hot milk for 10 minutes before using.

Dried fruits should be stewed and sweetened before making into pies.—Modern Priscilla.

BIND PAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Directions for doing the work at home

A GOOD way to preserve files of favorite publications is to bind them one's self. A little practise will make a very good book-binder of one, and the binding will save much valuable information. Have two pieces of heavy cardboard an inch longer, and about half an inch wider than the volume to be bound. Have a strip of good, stout cloth about five inches longer and wider than the cardboards, and a pot of not too thick glue.

After carefully and evenly arranging the separate papers, with a long awl and soft thread or twine, sew the volume together along the back—not drawing the thread too tight, but leaving loose enough to the volume will open easily. Commence at the left-hand end of the strip of cloth, and cover the board with the glue, lay it on the cloth, leaving about an inch at the front edge to lap over on the inside. Smooth the cloth down, removing all air spaces from between it and the board, and when it is done, turn the front edge over on the inside and paste down

tightly. Leave the top and bottom edges until later.

Then, allow enough of the cloth in the middle to cover the back of the file—about two inches—and commence gluing down the other board, being careful to have both boards even, working from the space left for the back cover, and when this board is covered like the first, cut a slit down the space at the back on either side and at each end, and turn the strip down on the back space and paste. Then, miter the corners of the cloth and paste or glue down on the top and bottom of the boards.

A lining of some light strong cloth should be pasted over the inside, and down the boards, just as the paper inside is pasted on "store" books. In fact, it will be a good plan to study the work of some well-bound book, says the Commoner. After the cover is dry, lay the volume in it, and sew through the cloth binding at the back, and through the volume, not too tight. If pains are taken, you will find your volume handy and well preserved.

TRIED RECIPES

APPLE COBBLER

APPLE cobbler is made thus. Peel and core eight medium-sized apples, arrange in a baking dish and fill the space from which the core has been removed with sugar. Make a batter with three cupfuls of milk, one cup of flour and three eggs well beaten. Pour this over the apples and bake until the apples are done. Serve with a nice sauce.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING

Over the bottom of dish scatter one half cup well-washed raw rice, one half cup sugar, a pinch of salt, a sprinkle of nutmeg. Then pour on one quart of milk. Bake in a medium oven an hour and a half. Do not stir at all, neither before nor after it goes into the oven. The time of baking may vary; but bake until the rice shows above the milk and it is done. Every grain is separate. The milk is like heavy cream and it is delicious, hot or cold. If the oven is too hot the milk evaporates and the pudding is too stiff.

LAMB SOUFFLE

Melt one half tablespoon of butter, add one half tablespoon of flour, one half teaspoon of salt, one half teaspoon of celery salt, a few drops of onion juice and a few grains of pepper. Then add gradually one cup of scalded milk and one fourth cup of soft, stale bread crumbs. Remove from the fire and add one cup of finely chopped cold lamb. Add yolks of two eggs beaten, and lastly fold in the whites of the eggs beaten stiffly. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Tomato sauce—Cook one cup of tomatoes and a slice of onion 10 minutes and then rub through a strainer. Melt one teaspoon of butter, add one tablespoon of flour and put with the strained tomatoes. Season with salt and pepper.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"NEVER-FAIL" SAUERKRAUT

Chop cabbage very fine, salt as for cooking. Put in keg or stone jar with open top. Make a stamper of an oak block or a wooden potato masher. Never use any metal. Put large plate over kraut, weight with large stone, stamp as often as you conveniently can do so, 10 or 12 times a day is not too much. Perfect sauerkraut in six weeks.—Los Angeles Express.

GIRL AND CLOTHES SHE WEARS

Little talk on the language of dress

YOU may be conscious that you express yourself badly or inadequately in English; but there are other modes of expression which you use often unconsciously. Each one of us is forever expressing herself in the things she does much more than in the things she says.

You may not speak a word to me, but the manner and line of you, the gentle or brusque, gracious or awkward little tricks of body, the way you walk, the hat you wear, the clothes, the gloves, the color and fashion of them, the manner of wearing them—all these, along with the look in your eyes, are expressing you, and are saying to me: "She belongs to this class, or that." "She is this manner of person, or that." "See, she is careless." "She is a person of good judgment," or "whimsical," "dependable," "a person of loveliness," "unloveliness," "of taste," or "lack of taste." "Don't you understand what we are saying to you?" These things seem to say: "Look at us! Read us! Read us! As plain as day! As plain as day! H-a-t—this particular kind of hat—huge, exaggerated, top-heavy, loaded down with cascades of willow plumes, spells lack of judgment, poor taste, false ideas and values."

Whether we realize it or not we are perpetually expressing ourselves, and our clothes speak for us,—condemn us or recommend us, praise us or blame us,—as plainly as though they spoke with voices like our own. I have seen girls apply to business houses, seeking positions, and I have seen them refused good positions and they never guessed the reason. Some of them brought with them reasonably good letters of recommendation, saying perhaps that they were capable, willing. But of what avail that when all the while huge masses of yellow puffs, dowdy clothes, low-necked shirtwaists, and tawdry imitation jewelry, badly chosen and designed, were saying as plain as could be: "She has no judgment." "She does not know true values." "She is frivolous." "Could you trust a girl to be careful of your accounts who is so evidently careless of her own?"

Then the kindhearted employer, perhaps, hesitates. After all, might she not do, this little girl making a pitiful enough showing as she sits waiting for an answer? Isn't it right to give her a chance any way? Oh, yes—if you like.

Opportunities are being swept past or grasped every day, testimony borne and taken, chances given and lost—by means offered or withheld—largely by means and way of this language of clothes in which we express ourselves, and yet we think clothes a matter of little importance.

Keep it in mind that your clothes and your manner of wearing them are expressions of yourself which every person of good judgment reads—and judges of—and then see to it as far as you are able that that expression is as good and winning and gracious and true as you can make it.

Writers on fashion who have made a careful study of the subject are forever urging us to have an eye for aesthetic values. They beg us to study our lines, to dress with some regard to the height and breadth and general character of our figures. They implore the stout girls not to dress in large-framed clothes, nor to use much trimming, nor to cut up the already short lines of their figures; they warn the tall girls not to accentuate their slenderness by the wearing of clothes whose lines are narrowing and elongating. They insist we shall have a better care for color, and shall study the shades and combinations that are most becoming to us.

PICTURE PUT ON PIN CASE

A QUAIN and useful pin case can be fashioned with a bit of satin and a postcard picture. Select a picture of some charming lady of colonial times or one of Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Court Ladies," which can be secured in splendid reproductions on postcards, says the New Orleans Picayune.

Cut the picture oval and cut two pieces of cardboard just the same size. Cover one piece of cardboard with muslin and the other with satin. The satin may be any color desired, and should be chosen according to the tones in the picture. Over hand the two covered pieces of cardboard together, then paste the picture on the muslin covered cardboard, taking care to have it fit exactly.

Cover a brass ring with crocheted silk matching the satin and fasten it to the top of the miniature, then add a loop of ribbon, so it can be suspended at the side of the dressing table. If you can't crochet the brass ring, wrap it tightly with narrow ribbon.

Around the picture, stick pins, pearl and gold if the satin used is yellow, or pearl and pink, if the pink is the color chosen. If you wish, you can arrange the various colored pins around one picture. Two pink, three pearl, two blue and one gold pin, repeated until the frame is made, offers a very good arrangement where the different colored pins are used.

The pins really frame the little picture and a charming and practical miniature is the result.

SUGAR PREVENTIVE

An excellent preventive of burnt saucepans, when boiling milk, is to sprinkle the bottom of the pan with granulated sugar, let it get hot, then pour in the milk. I have never had a burnt saucepan since employing this method; writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. It also keeps milk from boiling over.

SHOPPING NOTES

The tiny brass holders, miniatures of revolving bookcases, are now included in many desk sets. The cases are most convenient for holding memo books of various kinds; indeed, they are sometimes to be found fitted with blank books designed for different purposes.

Menu and place card holders in china and silver are appearing in various designs. Among some seen recently are a tiny elephant and reproductions of willow ware plates small enough for the tiniest of dolls to appreciate.

A reproduction of the famous Martha Washington sewing table, provided with its three drawers and two deep pockets, is an article of furniture any woman would value. The drawers are fitted for spools and other sewing accessories.

Rompers of seersucker in good quality and most attractive patterns are made with either short or long sleeves and with the square Dutch neck. Some button in front, Russian blouse fashion, while others fasten in back. The cost is very moderate.

Wardrobe trunks at special prices remind one that the vacation season will be at hand before many months. Some of the trunks are supplied with drawers and boxes, as well as the compartment for hanging the gowns.—Newark News.

HOME HELPS

To clean zinc, use a piece of soft flannel moistened with kerosene. When the spots are of long standing use a little powdered bath brick in addition to the kerosene.

For cleaning water bottles, decanters and glass jugs, cut a lemon into small pieces, put into bottle with a little water and shake. Cut potatoes are also good.

To restore curdling mayonnaise, place a tablespoon of melted butter (which must be cold) in a round bottomed basin and gradually work in mayonnaise. This is for a small amount of mayonnaise.

Celery can be kept two weeks by first rolling it in brown paper, then in a towel, and keeping in a cool place. Before preparing for the table, place in a pan of cold water for an hour.—San Francisco Call.

FOR NEEDLEWOMAN

When the drawn work in linen doilies or any other fancy work is worn out and the centers still remain good, stitch a row of insertion over the drawn work.

A small steel crochet needle kept in your machine drawer will be found invaluable when pulling bastings, ripping, catching the under thread and other details incidental to sewing.

For the latest knot work designs a braided imported especially from Germany is employed. This comes in skeins. It has the advantage of making a more compact little bud than is obtainable with the ordinary cottons.—Philadelphia Times.

SLEEVELESS COAT BEING TRIED

Reaction from exaggerated richness

FRENCH designers are feeling the pulse of their clients in the matter of the sleeveless coat. There are not so many put out yet, but it is to be remarked that those belong to the costumes most cherished and showing signs of the most care. However, all things worn at Paris are not popular here, says the Washington Post, and the American woman has not been partial, generally, to either shawl wraps or the shapeless coat without sleeves. In the rooms given over to orientalisms, in our own great shops, sleeveless garments are rampant. There are also slopping half sleeves that look as if the object was to imitate very closely the kimono wrapper relegated by women of good taste to their boudoirs. Such garments are gorgeously trimmed with gilt, to simulate flowers and birds, but more resembling the stiff ornaments on old china than modern dress stuffs.

To return to saner modes, there is the pretty Eton jacket, which has many interesting features. In plush it is seductive, worn over a voile skirt, and in heavy lace it is most practical, as an adjunct to the summer costume. But for the regulation spring suit the favorite model with American women will probably be the slashed empire skirt and the cutaway coat, rather loose, and with a partial belt, finished with buttons. Shawl collars are the most interesting accompaniment, short or very long, and of a different material from the suit.

The ruffle edge around the skirt of the jacket is having its short run at Paris. Probably it will have the briefest of all its runs here. The best rule for the suit is the draped skirt and the cutaway coat rather short. It may be decorated by folds, bands, buttons or braid, and it may be severely tailored. New York women have been inclined toward the tailored suit and patronize the models of Redfern rather than Dreou when it comes to street gowns for morning.

A strictly English model of Scotch tweed has the edge of its overlapping fronts finished with a piped fold and

the same simple garnish is used on the shawl collar and about the graceful coat. The shawl is quite large, doubling over the chest, in a way indicative of winter warmth, but there is small doubt that it will be a welcome addition to the spring costume.

Shawl collars are the vogue for house gowns, made of lace, gauze and embroidery. One charming little dress for the interior is of voile trimmed with a collar and cuffs of lace, bordered with narrow chiffon ruffles—a quaint idea, enhanced by a graceful bow at the throat of the dress. A double line of large pearl buttons extends down the front of the entire gown and a belt of liberty satin gives a modish touch.

Another gown is less formal but quite as pretty with its shawl collar of dotted silk and rows of small buttons. Both gowns are long, sweeping the feet. For house dresses length is always desirable.

As a reaction from the exaggerated richness of the past winter a plain era is dawning in which peasant costumes are to have their day. Some of the new stuffs are quaintly simple, although charming in their artistic combinations of color. Eponge is in great vogue, and it is a sort of loosely twisted stuff called "bigourdine," for morning dresses. To trim these there are cotton braids, notably a kind that resembles old-fashioned home-made carpeting. Matelasse, in pale blue and rose, is pretty, and some crepes have their trimming with them in the shape of flowers at the end to be cut off and replaced where the maker's taste indicates. Cotton velvets are much liked now and they come in handsome patterns at a moderate price.

FROSTING GLASS

To frost a bathroom window make a very strong solution of Epsom salts and vinegar. Apply it with a brush, and afterward go over it with some white varnish.—Louisville Herald.

IMPORTERS

London Harness Co.
176 Devonshire St.
27 Federal St.

ANNOUNCE AN
Extraordinary
Glove Sale
THIS WEEK ONLY

Odd lot of Chamois and Tans, with slight imperfections, for both men and women, the pair.....**50c**
Ladies' Natural Chamois, the pair.....**75c**
Men's Tan, slightly soiled from window display, the pair.....**90c**
Women's Tan, some hand sewn and some loose wrist, small sizes only, the pair.....**1.00**
Women's Tan, soiled from window display, per pair.....**1.00**
Men's Black Gauntlets, the pair **1.00**
Ladies' Tan Gauntlets, sizes 5 1/2 and 6 1/2 only, the pair.....**1.15**
Men's \$1.50 Cape Gloves in black and tan, the pair.....**1.15**
Women's Fur-Lined Moccas, small sizes only, the pair.....**1.50**
Odd lot of Tan Cape Fur-Lined Gloves, the pair.....**3.00**

Owing to the extremely low prices, none of the above mentioned goods are returnable or exchangeable.

LONDON HARNESS CO
(Hanson & Co., Consolidated)
In John Hancock Building, Between Milk and Franklin Sts.
176 DEVONSHIRE STREET 27 FEDERAL STREET

SPRING SUITS HAVE NOVELTY

Great variety of draped skirts

SPRING suits are distinctly novel and many special style changes are noticed. Although it has been predicted by many that draped skirts would be extremely popular for afternoon and evening wear, it was thought that they would not invade the realm of suits to any extent, but in a trip of observation through some of the strictly up-to-date suit departments one is impressed with the great variety of draped skirts, and, according to advices received, they are not only shown but are purchased extensively.

In speaking of the new suits, the manager of one of these sections said, "The plain tailored suit is a thing of the past; its popularity has been phenomenal but its reign is at an end. Together with many other favored styles which we have thought we could not do without, the plain practical tailored-made suit is pushed aside to give place to those of fancier cut."

These new suits may not be so practical, but they are graceful and pretty, and their novelty makes them interesting. The home dress maker will welcome the appearance of the new style as she will find draped lines much easier to make than the plain suits in which every defect shows to the fullest extent. Although great care is required to produce graceful effects in draping, yet the amateur dressmaker is usually more successful with the dressy suit than with the plain tailored lines.

With the advent of fancy suits there appear brilliant colorings and many novelties in fabrics. Suits of Nell-rose seem a bit startling or at the least surprising on first sight, but for cool spring

days they promise to be favored, for young girls particularly, and those who admire striking styles, but one would desire a color which would look color and more refreshing in mid-summer.

Bulgarian models are especially interesting at this time, and a suit of blue serge was particularly noted. From an economical and practical point of view, this material is too valuable for women to part with it, and it is distinctive in that it is the one woolen material which in opposition to the dictators of style, is always in favor though it is conservative. In the suit of this material the waist-line was of the new, long style, 7 inches below the regulation line. Above the wide, loose belt effect was the coat, or Bulgarian blouse, which blouses slightly all around the belt.

There is considerable advantage in cut of many of the new suit coats as their peculiar shape permits the wearing of them over one-piece dresses, as well as with a skirt of contrasting color. Many of the separate coats are of such a cut and so much shorter than last season that there is less distinction between them and the suit coats than formerly. As fashion has brought a demand for picturesque styles and contrasting colors for coats, it is no small advantage in the many combinations made possible in a limited wardrobe.

Ratine is extremely smart this season and remarkable improvements have been made in its manufacture within the last year. Fancy patterns such as checks and stripes have made their appearance and have done much to increase the popularity of this material, which is used extensively for suits.

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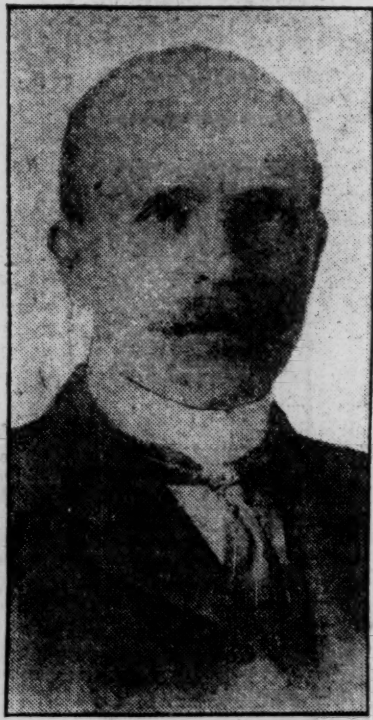
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ELECTIONS ARE CONDUCTED BY MANY TOWNS

Annual Contests for Offices Are Scheduled for This Week and Several Are Now Being Contested by Candidates

WELLESLEY INTEREST

Town meeting week began today with elections in many municipalities throughout the state, including the larger towns of Greater Boston. Some will hold their



DR. OTHO L. SCHOFIELD
Who is candidate for selectman in Wellesley

meetings tomorrow, while others will elect on the remaining days of the week.

The town of Plymouth held its election Saturday, the feature of which was its return to the no-license column.

There are several lively elections in progress in Greater Boston today, Revere taking the lead in this respect. Twenty candidates seek a place on the board of selectmen of the town, while there are many others after minor positions.

For selectmen-at-large there are four candidates—Walter T. White, Republican, and Richard D. Barry, Democrat, nominated in the caucus of both parties; Benjamin Keeping, who is running on nomination papers on an annexation-to-Boston platform, and Roscoe Walsworth, who is running as the Progressive candidate. Mr. Walsworth was formerly chairman of the board of selectmen and he advocates many reforms.

In precinct 1 there is a three-cornered contest between Selectman Bruno Hartung, who seeks reelection, and William P. Auchinbach, clerk of the selectmen, both of whom are tied for the Republican nomination and are running on nomination papers, and who are opposed by Charles D. Garbutt, Democrat. In precinct 2 Laurence A. Haynes, Republican, and James F. P. Hubbard, Democrat, are the candidates. In precinct 3 Selectman Frank Farrell is opposed by Joseph H. Smith, and in precinct 4 Selectman William Gordon is opposed by Louis E. Vincent, Republican, and John S. O'Hare, Democrat.

Contest in Winthrop

Winthrop voters are deciding several close contests. There are seven candidates for the three places on the board of selectmen—Wallace B. Thayer, member of the present board; Henry Carstensen, Joseph A. Barry, Alfred Tewksbury, Fred C. Wales, James S. Carr and Winthrop Magee.

There is a contest between Mrs. Miriam Watts and Dr. O. E. Johnson for the school board. Dr. Johnson is a present member of the school board, and Mrs. Watts is the first woman to seek the office in Winthrop. For the board of health there is a contest between Dr. Edward H. Grainger, George Edwards and A. A. Smith. Louis Greene is opposing Forbes Dowling and Joshua Small for constable, and Thomas Berridge is opposing Whitman Smith and James A. Whipple for auditor. Peter Delorey and Porter Tewksbury are opposing each other for tree warden.

In Watertown there are a number of contests today. For selectmen, the contest is between William H. Lucas, Wesley E. Monk and G. Frederick Robinson, Republicans, and Alford M. Graham, Joseph H. McNally and Wendell W. Patten, Democrats. Two positions on the school committee are aspired for by Adolph C. Ely and Arthur E. Gray, Republicans, and James F. Rockett and Mrs. Emily F. Wogan, Democrats.

Irving B. Coburn, the present auditor, is being opposed by William J. White; Benjamin Driscoll is contesting Edwin C. Richardson for the board of park commissioners; Wilfred A. Norris and Dr. Joseph L. Drummey are candidates for the board of health, and a fight is on for assessor for one year between Fred S. Pillsbury and T. James Gallagher.

Others named at the caucus, to be unopposed at the election, are: Moderator, Joseph P. Keefe; treasurer, Harry Brigham; collector of taxes, Joseph B. Holland; assessor for three years, Clinton E. Holmes; water commissioner, Charles W. Brigham; tree warden, John C. Ford.

Wellesley Candidates Active

Candidates for positions to the three places on the Wellesley board of select-

men include: Dr. Otho L. Schofield of Wellesley Farms, J. P. Fitzpatrick of Wellesley, Frank H. Stevens of Wellesley Hills, Dr. Warren A. Rodman of Wellesley Hills and William W. Talley. George N. Smith, a member of last year's board, had papers filed but arrived too late to file them. John T. Ryan and Fred H. Kingsbury are contesting for the office of town clerk while Lewis T. McKinney and Job Monaghan are running for board of assessors.

A heavy vote is expected today in Arlington. There are eight candidates for the three places on the board of selectmen. The present members, Herbert W. Rawson, Jacob Bitzer and Alfred V. Noyes, were nominated at the town caucus. Arthur Birch and Edward T. Ryan were in the contest last year and Augustus F. Crowley and Thomas J. Donnell are new men in the contest.

The eighth man to seek a place on the board is G. Arthur Swan. The candidates, except the caucus nominees, are running on nomination papers. This is the first year in the history of the town when so many have been candidates for selectmen.

Winchester holds its annual election today, polls being open until 4:30 o'clock



JOHN T. RYAN
Who seeks election as Wellesley's town clerk

this afternoon, and tonight in the town hall the town meeting will be held. There were no caucuses this year, and there are, therefore, many candidates in the field for the various town offices. For the five positions of selectmen the candidates are William J. Daly, Elbridge K. Jewett and Addison R. Pike for reelection and George T. Davidson, Fred N. Kerr, Maurice F. Brown and James Johnstone for the two remaining positions. For assessor George W. Payne seeks reelection. He is opposed by Percival B. Metcalf and Whitfield L. Tuck. There are three candidates for water and sewer commissioner, Harold K. Barrows, Rufus F. Herrick and John P. Leonard. For the three-year term for school committee Whitfield L. Tuck and George C. Galt are opponents, and for the two-year term John F. Donovan and Henry C. Metcalf are candidates. Dr. Clarence J. Allen and Dr. Irving T. Cutter are candidates for the board of health.

The other candidates for town office who have no opposition are: Treasurer, George H. Eustis; collector, A. William Rooney; auditor, Arnold Whitaker; tree warden, Samuel S. Symmes; overseer of poor, Dr. Charles F. McCarthy; park commissioner, Dr. C. E. Ordway; cemetery board, James Nowell; library trustee, Edgar H. Rich.

Many Aspirants in Dedham

The annual March election of Dedham is marked by contests for the more important offices and for these positions 48 men are running.

No member of the present board of selectmen is a candidate for reelection. The incoming board will be composed of new men, only three of whom have had any experience in town office.

This trio is composed of George Granville Darling, who has served as moderator; John J. Smith, three years on the board of overseers of the poor, and Francis W. Lyons, six years on the school committee and six years a trustee of the public library. The other candidates are: Ralph P. Cheever, John A. Hirsch, John W. Leonard and Walter Austin. Darling, Cheever and Lyons have run for the office before.

There is a four-cornered contest for town clerk, with John P. Finn, Albert F. Kirkby, Cuvier G. Wheeler and Erasmus Worthington as the candidates.

For the two three-year place on the school committee three are competing, Francis W. Lyons and Joseph H. Soliday, candidates for reelection, and William H. Bond.

For the three-year term as sewer commissioner Charles E. Ziegler is contesting for reelection with Matthew J. McGuinness.

Three auditors are to be chosen and there are four in the race—Arthur N. Daniels and Frederick B. Kingsbury, candidates for reelection, and Edward A. Rolland and Frank B. Young.

With three trustees for three-year term on the public library board to be elected there are four candidates, Robert B. Worthington and Dr. Andrew H. Hodgdon, for reelection, and William G. Marple and Alfred S. Hewins.

The only other contest is for overseers of the poor. George C. Stearns, five years a member of the board, is contesting for reelection against George E. Ingraham for the three year term; William Dellmuth, nine years on the board, against William J. Cull; while for the one-year term the competitors are J. Henry Nay, Louis E. Zerbel and John L. O'Sullivan.

Cull and O'Sullivan were candidates last year and each polled a good vote.

Wakefield's Vote Is Large

The largest vote in Wakefield's history is being polled today, not on account of the number of contests but because for the first time in 10 years, a new treasurer is to be elected. George E. Walker, retiring chairman of the selectmen, the caucus nominee, is opposed by Loring P. Jordan and Waldo E. Cowdry.

Another campaign has been waged among the nine candidates for selectmen. The list of candidates includes: Frank A. Long, N. E. Cutler and Andrew G. Anderson of the present board, with Fred E. Bunker, Forrest A. Seavey, William P. Shepard, John J. Foley, Jesse E. Harrison and Frederic F. Anderson as the new aspirants. The present incumbents standing for reelection and Mr. Seavey and Mr. Shepard were the caucus winners.

Four contests for town offices are being made in Reading today and for the first time in years Millard F. Charles, town clerk, who has served for 15 years, is not only opposed for reelection but is in a three-cornered race to retain his office. Against him are C. Winthrop Smith and Francis J. Skillen. There are seven candidates for selectmen and overseers, with three to be named. The men are Edwin L. Hutchinson and Frederic D. Merrill of the present board and Fred M. Cook, Edward B. Eames, James W. Kil-



(Photo by Marceau)
FRANK H. STEVENS
Wellesley Hills candidate for selectman

lam, a former member, Frank H. Nutting and Otis B. Ruggles. Assessor George E. Horrocks has an opponent in Arthur C. Copeland and Water Commissioner Henry R. Johnson and Charles R. Herrick are trying for that board.

Quiet in North Reading

North Reading is having the quietest election in years, with only two contests and little interest. Albert G. Barber, Irving E. Batchelder and Joseph D. Gowing, selectmen, are out for reelection, with Rufus B. Gage and Franklin W. Perry as opponents. George E. Eaton, tree warden, is opposed by Frederick J. Estes. All other candidates will probably be elected without contest.

Needham's election with the largest registration in the town's history, 1125 men and 239 women is on. For the three places on the board of selectmen there are six candidates, Selectman Potter being the only one of the board to seek reelection. John F. Gilfoil is making his fourth run for the office, and the other candidates are Walter Hewett, Thomas R. Quinlan, Arthur W. Walkup and James M. McCracken. Assessor James F. Ryan is being opposed for reelection by Eben Darling, William A. Parks and William S. Cassidy, and the three seats on the finance commission of the town are being sought by seven candidates, Edward E. Dailey, Frank J. Buckley, G. Waldo Crowley, Edward R. Belyea, Everard W. Pinkham, Henry A. T. Dow and Llewellyn W. Stevens. The no-license forces expect to carry the town by a vote of two to one.

Although the municipal election in Stoneham today is marked by only two contests they are bringing out more than the normal vote. George A. Hinchcliffe is the only selectman out for reelection. The new aspirants are Renfrew L. B. Gray, Arthur S. Parker, William H. White, Leander V. Colahan, James A. Jones and Harvey H. Patten. Three auditors are to be elected from a field of four, comprising Fred H. Chase, C. Frank Munger, Lester D. Holden and Arthur P. Keenan. For board of public works James A. Jones' name appears for reelection.

The annual town meeting at Bridgewater is being held today. There are many articles of importance in the town warrant.

Meeting in Two Parts

The first half of the annual town meeting at Whitman will be held in the town hall this evening, when the articles in the warrant will be acted upon. The annual election of officers will take place next Monday.

Norwell's annual town meeting is being held today at the town hall. The election of officers took place this morning, and this afternoon the business session is to be held.

The annual town meeting of Hanover is being held today in the town hall. The principal contest is for selectmen. There are five candidates in the field and three are to be elected.

The election of town officers in Lexington is bringing out a large vote. The candidates for selectmen are: Frank D. Paine, George H. Childs, William H.

Whitaker, Henry A. C. Woodward, George F. Smith and Edward W. Taylor, Edwin A. Bayley, candidate for reelection as moderator, is opposed by James P. Prince. Another contest is that for the three-year term on the school committee, which becomes vacant in March by the expiration of George F. Reed's term. Mr. Reed seeks reelection, but his candidacy is opposed by Robert Leslie Ryder of Pierce's Bridge, East Lexington.

Little Activity Shown

There is a marked absence of contests in Wareham this year. Town clerk, treasurer and collector, C. L. Bates is unopposed. For the three selectmen's berths, there are five candidates, Lewis H. Bullard, Bailey W. Gary and Frank E. Peck, the present incumbents and Andrew A. J. Butland and Arthur B. Savary. These men are also candidates for overseers of the poor. Lewis H. Bullard and Andrew A. J. Butland are candidates for assessor. Dr. Charles S. Gleason has no opposition for board of health, and William E. C. Warr, Sidney T. Robinson and John F. Keenan seek the highway commission. Isaac W. Brown has no opposition for tree warden, and Thomas Coyne, Jr., Walter B. Holbrook, Harry C. Stever and Gustav J. Schroeder seek to be auditors.

For selectmen, seven candidates are in the field in Walpole. The members of the present board, Henry M. Stowell, John F. Wall and Daniel A. Donnelly, are candidates for reelection. The other candidates are George W. Towle, Jr., Thomas F. Maguire, W. J. W. Wheeler and John B. Rooney.

For highway surveyor there are three candidates, P. A. Glinley, the incumbent, William Carberry and Charles Evans. For trustees of the public library the



DR. WARREN A. RODMAN
Candidate for board of selectmen of Wellesley

candidates are Mrs. M. W. Allen, Miss Marian Child, Dr. Thomas Connell and Thomas Lavender. For tax collector, Carlton Engley is opposing Otis J. Dionne.

Record in This Town

For the first time in Leominster's history there were two candidates for moderator. Attorney John C. Hull was nominated at the Good Government caucus and Selectman Edward H. Nutting was the choice of the Citizens caucus.

There are two other contests. One between Dr. Charles E. Bigelow, who has for many years been chairman of the board of health, and Dr. William H. Gorman. They are nominees of the citizens and the Good Government caucuses, respectively. The other is between Assessor Gilman H. Pierce, for a long time a member of the board of assessors, and Arthur Beland, a contractor and builder, who is the special candidate of the French voters, who are independent in their attitude, but who are rather inclined on general principles to be identified with the actions of the Citizens caucus, where Mr. Beland was a candidate for the nomination, but was defeated by Assessor Pierce, and then he became a candidate on nomination papers.

The town warrant is 10 feet in length and contains 87 articles.

Civic Act Is Pending

Adoption by Milton of the tenement house act for towns passed by the last Legislature and designed to exclude the three-deck type of house, is before the town meeting for action here today. The committee is composed of Charles W. Whitaker, Arthur H. Tucker and Frederick A. Gaskins.

Six candidates who were to run on independent papers filed their papers last Monday when they should have filed them the previous Thursday. These candidates are running on "stickers."

The Citizens party of Natick has George C. Wright as the new candidate for selectman at the annual election tomorrow. Edward P. Brennan, the Citizens party representative on the board of selectmen, and William H. Hoffman are the other candidates. John B. Moyses will run as an independent. Charles F. Pfeiffer and Charles T. Brooks, incumbents, and William B. Pratt are also candidates. There will be a contest between William O. Cutler and former Representative M. F. McGrath for the office of town clerk, which position has been held 24 years by James McManus. Other contests will be between Frank W. Manchester and William H. McCordick for highway surveyor and Henry M. Ferguson and Patrick H. Buckley for town treasurer.

Candidates for other town offices are: Assessor, David Finn and Phares N. Sawin; auditor, Thomas J. Shea and Henry E. Bigelow; overseer of poor, John R. Fair, Charles L. Kopff and Jo-

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and
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Positively the most beautiful assortment of New Spring Garments that we have ever exhibited

Never before in our entire retail experience at this period of the season have we seen such a magnificent display of new outer apparel for women and misses.

Every conceivable new style that correct fashion has accepted is here for your inspection at prices as low as garments of superior quality can be sold for

FOR MISSES

Our stock of New Suits for Misses is actually four times larger and better than the assortment at this date last year. Incidentally our sales are in about the same proportion. Wide range of styles and prices

\$18.75 to \$85.00

FRIGATE SANTEE TO BE BROKEN UP

Successfully raised from the bottom of Chesapeake bay, after lying there since April 2, 1912, the United States frigate Santee will be towed to Philadelphia in the spring to be broken up for the metal.

The frigate was purchased last July by Henry A. Hittner of Philadelphia, who made a contract with a Baltimore concern to raise the craft. Failing in their efforts, Mr. Hittner sent his own man to attempt the work. By employing steam pumps with a capacity of about 18,000 gallons a minute, the vessel was finally brought to the surface.

Although the keel of the frigate Santee was laid in 1821 as a sailing vessel, when the craft was finally launched in 1855, the design had been modified for that of a steam frigate. During the civil war the Santee served in the gulf of Mexico, receiving a commission in 1861. The vessel is of 3250 gross tons and carried 48 guns.

FREE SUGAR OPPOSED

NEW YORK—Francis H. Dexter, chairman of the Democratic party delegation which arrived here Sunday from San Juan, said the delegation will seek a conference with House leaders to demand a definite ruling for the Porto Rico sugar product in the sugar schedule of the tariff bill. The delegation opposes free sugar or the reduction of the tariff to one cent a pound.

EMPLOYEES' BONUS DIVIDED
YONKERS, N. Y.—Alexander Smith & Son, carpet manufacturers, distributed \$75,000 among 3300 men and women employees Saturday. Each worker who had been with the firm 10 years or more received an amount equal to 10 per cent of the salary received for the six months ending Dec. 31 last.

BOSTON ELKS ELECT OFFICERS

Timothy E. McCarthy of Dorchester was chosen exalted ruler of Boston lodge, No. 10, of Elks, at the election held yesterday, defeating John J. Cassidy and succeeding Maj. P. F. O'Keefe. Other officers elected were: Matthew T. Birmingham, esteemed leading knight; J. Edward Johnson, esteemed loyal knight; Charles J. Murphy, esteemed lecturing knight; Patrick F. McCarron, secretary; Alfred E. Wellington, treasurer; Oscar Shaffer, tyler; Frederick A. Finigan, trustee for three years; Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe, representative to grand lodge; Daniel J. Kane, alternate representative to grand lodge.

REPORTS SHOW PROSPERITY

DETROIT—Reports filed with the deputy collector of internal revenue for the fixing of the corporation tax show that Michigan manufacturing interests have had a year of prosperity. In 1912 about \$640,000 was collected by a 1 per cent tax on net profits of corporations. General prosperity and favorable business conditions are given as the reason.

SIR IAN HAMILTON TO INSPECT

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Ian Hamilton will inspect the Canadian militia this summer. Sir Ian, now inspector of overseas forces, was the commander in South Africa under whom the Canadian cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry served, and the men who wear South African medals are expressing their pleasure that he is to inspect them.

MRS. WILSON GIVES ATTIRE DETAILS

PRINCETON, N. J.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson announces how she and her daughters will be attired during inauguration events. They will wear ordinary walking suits, Mrs. Wilson said, for the ceremonies of the day.

"They were especially made for the inauguration, but really require no description," said Mrs. Wilson.

Though there is to be no particular function to correspond with the inaugural ball, now abandoned, Mrs. Wilson will wear at the first evening function at the White House a gown of brocade, rose pattern, the predominating color being light green. It is low in the neck and has a long train. There is a drapery of lace at the neck and down the front of the skirt. Applique bead work and some butterflies in shades of green and rose adorn the neck. Similar butterflies are on the upper sleeves.

"It is a simple gown," said Mrs. Wilson, "and graceful without being elaborate."

JUDGE RUGG TALKS ON LAW REFORMS

Arthur P. Rugg, chief justice of the supreme judicial court, gave an address Saturday night to the Harvard law school men at the Phillips Brooks house, Cambridge. His topic was "The Lawyer in His Relation to Society."

He cited in detail to the large audience the reforms which Massachusetts had adopted in her laws for a more exact and complete administration of justice. He emphasized rigid honesty as an essential of a lawyer's success.

File's

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New "Little" Hats for Women

BESIDES being very, very small, these new hats show many other newnesses, surprising and altogether charming.

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The use of ribbon bows.
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Sixty-Second Congress in Closing Sessions

CHANGE IN RULES OR BUDGET PLAN SAY DEMOCRATS

New Administration Leaders Stirred by Big Appropriations Which Have Been Rule Since "Cannonism" Abolishment

REVIEW OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Politically the Sixty-second Congress, which is to adjourn sine die Tuesday at noon, has been important because it has taken part in the upheavals that resulted in the formation of the Progressive party.

At the very outset, the house, in perfecting its organization, revised and liberalized its rules of procedure, thus yielding to the demands of ultra radical reformers, both in and out of Congress, and set up a system of government which, presumably, would permit the membership at large to govern itself, without dictation from an autocratic speaker and committee on rules controlled by him.

While the radicals in the several states were denouncing bosses and crying "let the people rule!" the radicals in the House were preparing to do away with bosses and to take into their own hands full control of House affairs.

But however successful the policy of popular rule may be in the several states, it has been unsuccessful in Congress, and on Wednesday of this week the Democrats of the incoming House are to caucus on whether to restore "Cannonism" or adopt a budget system such as was recommended by President Taft in his message of last Wednesday. Popular rule in the House, after two years of patient trial, has been found to work badly. It has brought about decentralization and lack of responsibility, and thus opened the way to extravagance in appropriations. The session now closing has been one of the most expensive in the history of the American Congress, and that, too, in face of the issue of economy of which the Democrats made so much in the last campaign.

Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the committee on appropriations, frankly tells his Republican associates that the House must return to "Cannonism" or adopt the budget. It would be the height of folly, he says, for the Democratic party, in full control of the government, to begin the Wilson administration with the handicap imposed by the present rules.

Mr. Fitzgerald, however, is uncertain as to the result of the House caucus. He and his fellow-leaders know full well what is necessary if the House is to be kept within due bounds as to appropriations, but whether the Democratic majority will be willing to place limitations upon itself, is a question that can only be answered after next Wednesday night.

It has been estimated by the experts that the present rules have been responsible for between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 of appropriations a year that would have been made under "Cannonism" or a budget; or, in other words, that the liberalized rules have cost the country in two years' time, between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000, without any compensating advantages.

Three Sessions Held

The first session of the present Congress was a special session, called by President Taft for April 4, 1911, on the issue of Canadian reciprocity. In the previous session, the Senate had declined to permit reciprocity to come to a vote. The bill had gone through the House with a whoop, but the Senate regarded it coldly. Finally, it said that it would not permit it to come up for final passage. Mr. Taft replied that he would call a special session of the new Congress, if this attitude were maintained, and he did.

This session ran along until Aug. 22. Canadian reciprocity was put through both houses, and, as it was later discovered, the seed was sown which produced a harvest of defeat for the Republican party. This measure, which the Canadian Parliament refused to ratify, was the most unpopular of the Taft administration. The farmers of the northern Republican states, denounced it as a personal attack upon them, and in the last election they swung in a body away from the Republican party which they had steadfastly supported in the past, either to the Democratic or Progressive party. The Republican party polled the smallest farmer vote of its history. This special session of 1911 was devoted almost exclusively to reciprocity.

The second session of the present Congress convened Dec. 4, 1911, and adjourned Aug. 4, 1912. It was a regular session, and in addition to the annual appropriation bills, many measures of importance were considered. The feature of the session, however, was the series of tariff bills, fathered by the Democratic majority in the House, and most of them put through the Republican Senate and up to President Taft, who vetoed them.

The third session of the present Congress, which is to adjourn tomorrow, began Dec. 3. It has been characterized by an unsuccessful effort on the part of House leaders to hold appropriations down to a figure that would harmonize with the economy declarations of the Baltimore platform; but the fault has not been chargeable to the Democrats of the House as individuals, but rather to the loose and unbusinesslike system of

rules under which they have been operating.

Congress of Investigations

After the tariff and Canadian reciprocity, the most striking feature of the present Congress has been the unusually large number of investigations which it initiated, some fifty in number, some of them important, but for the most part not coming up to the expectations of their promoters. The theory on which most of the investigations were started was that the Republicans had been in undisputed control of the government for 16 years, and it was highly proper that the Democrats, on coming into control of the House, should see to it that the work of the Republicans had been honestly and efficiently done. In short, the Democrats, as in 1885, following the inauguration of Cleveland the first time, wanted to "look at the books."

The investigations, so far as they have borne upon the conduct of the executive departments of the government, have disclosed practically nothing. In addition to inquiries concerning the executive departments, the investigations, most of which were confined to the House, looked into the affairs of several of the so-called trusts—the money trust, the shipping trust, the steel trust, the beef trust and the sugar trust.

Broadly speaking, these inquiries have thrown interesting, and in some cases important, light on the methods of high finance in America, and will be helpful to Congress when it is ready to legislate on the money and the trust questions, but that they justified, in any single case, the amount of time spent upon them, is said to be very doubtful. The money investigation, which covered many months, produced testimony which perhaps will be helpful to Congress in the enactment of a banking and currency law, but to say that a "money trust" was discovered is something as to which public opinion is divided, as the Pujo committee itself is divided in its report.

No Congress in American history has done so much in the investigating line, and it probably will be many years before it undertakes it on a large scale again. As a whole, it seems likely that the investigations have had a good effect on the public mind. The committees went to the bottom of the subjects referred to them, and even when they found nothing sensational, their work was of a character to satisfy the public that the vague charges of unfaithfulness in high places were not well founded.

Inquiries as Forerunners

It was also necessary perhaps that protracted investigations should precede legislation on some of the important subjects now in the public thought, and if so, the work of this kind done by the present Congress has not been lost. Nothing was done by the Congress in the way of tariff, trust or currency legislation, the three biggest public questions now before the United States, but the Congress now soon to convene will legislate upon the tariff, probably upon the trusts and possibly upon currency, and all these and other important questions will be taken up where they were left off at the close of the investigations of the Congress now soon to adjourn.

Other big measures which President Taft will turn over to his successor and a Democratic Congress relate to the troublesome contempt and anti-injunction bills, and the entire program of judicial reform urged by the retiring administration. All pending bills dealing with these questions will cease to exist automatically with the end of the present session. Another matter discussed for months in the present Congress and made the subject of special hearings is the completion of the work of restricting and supervising campaign expenditures. The present Congress has made a start in that direction with a law providing for the publication of these expenditures, both those incurred before and those incurred after nomination, but there is much more to be done, and the Wilson administration will be expected to take this question up where the Taft administration has left it.

Other questions unsettled during the present Congress include the proposed sweeping changes in the maritime laws; conservation of natural resources, which promises to stir up a good deal of discussion inside the Democratic party; the establishment of a government-protected system of farm credits, and agricultural and vocational education extension courses.

These matters were all the subjects of extensive investigations during the present Congress, and while there was no final action, the way has been paved for such action in the first Congress of the new administration.

Shadows of Coming Events

The present Congress has made certain important disclosures bearing on the Congress which is soon to convene, in response to the call of the new President, to revise the tariff, and presumably to take up other important legislative work. The most significant of these is the fact, not now disputed, that the Democratic party is divided into factions very closely resembling those which have split the Republican party. Whether these factional differences will be serious enough to jeopardize the success of the Wilson administration and imperil Democratic victory in two and four years, as in the Republican party they handicapped President Taft and wrought the defeat of the Republican party, first in the off year campaign of 1910 and finally in the presidential campaign of 1912, nobody at present can know.

The debates of the present Congress show unmistakably that the Democrats, in both houses, are divided on the tariff, or the trusts and on the currency, the three great issues which the Wilson ad-

MANY LAWS ENACTED BY THE 62D CONGRESS

Two Years' Work to End Tuesday Noon With Record for Investigations, Important Legislation Passed and a Number of Treaties Ratified

WASHINGTON—When the Sixty-second Congress adjourns at noon on Tuesday it will have placed on the statute books many important acts. Among the accomplishments of its two years of work the following are deemed the most momentous:

Constitutional amendment for popular election of senators submitted to the states.

Shipment of liquor into prohibition states forbidden by law.

Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France negotiated, but failed of ratification because of changes made by the Senate.

Termination of the treaty of 1832 with Russia demanded by Congress.

Notice served on the world by the Senate, that the United States will not permit foreign nations to secure military or naval footholds where they might threaten safety of this country.

Children's bureau created in department of commerce and labor.

Panama canal law passed, establishing free passage for American coastwise ships, and barring railroad-owned vessels from the canal.

Campaign publicity laws passed, requiring a complete public accounting of all campaign funds.

William Lorimer declared not entitled to seat as senator from Illinois.

Judge Robert W. Archbald of commerce court impeached and convicted on charges of judicial misconduct.

Money trust investigation conducted, disclosing detailed methods of present-day financial operation.

Campaign expenditures investigated covering campaign funds of 1904, 1908 and 1912; and disclosing correspondence between John D. Archbald of the Standard Oil Company and members of Congress.

Investigation made of formation and operation of the United States Steel Corporation.

New federal bureau of labor created, with cabinet officers at its head.

Physical valuation of property, officers and of the common carriers ordered to form basis for rate-making.

Canadian reciprocity law passed, but rejected by Canada.

Wool, cotton, metal, and free list tariff bills passed, but vetoed by President Taft.

Investigation of affairs of American Sugar Refining Company and its alleged domination of the market.

Inquiry into the Titanic disaster.

Investigation of conditions along Mexican border, and alleged financing of Mexican revolutionists by Americans.

"Shipping trust" inquiry, to determine extent of the common control of ocean routes.

"Literacy test" immigration bill passed, but vetoed by President Taft. Bill passed over President's veto in Senate.

Permanent prisoners in federal prisons made eligible to parole.

Five-year closed season for fur seals incorporated in the international seal treaty.

Federal control of water powers defeated in the Senate.

Manufacturers of foods required to state the net weight and contents on outside of food package.

Government authorized by law to seize trust controlled goods as soon as imported into the United States.

Lincoln memorial authorized to cost \$2,000,000.

Administration must face. If Mr. Wilson should turn out to be, as promised, a thoroughgoing progressive, the defections within his own party may be offset, in part at least, by the support of Republican progressives in both houses.

The situation as a whole which Mr. Wilson faces as he assumes the presidency is so similar, in its main aspects, to that which Mr. Taft faced, four years ago, as to cause the political prophets to judge their fancies freely. Whether there is to be serious party division should become known during the special session which will begin early in April.

Appropriation Bills 'Riders'
The present Congress has been unique in another respect—important legislation of all kinds has been attached in the form of "riders" to general appropriation bills by the leaders of both houses and not considered on its merits. During the last session it was the House which did this kind of work, and the Senate which rebelled against it. Several of these "rider" appropriation bills, among them the military, which undertook, with a "rider" to reorganize the army, were vetoed by President Taft.

During the present session the Senate has been attaching important legislation to appropriation bills in the form of "riders," and it is the House that is protesting. Legislation of this character is so clearly contrary to sound public policy that it really has no defenders on principle.

The action of the Senate during this session, it is understood, has been largely of a retaliatory character. If the marked tendency in both houses to resort to this method of legislating can be made to develop sentiment in favor of returning to older and safer methods, the experience of the present Congress along this line will not have been without uses. The argument against legislation

Increase in the size of the House of Representatives, from 396 to 435 members.

New pension law, increasing Civil war pensions.

Eight-hour law covering government contracts.

Admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood.

Use of white phosphorus in match-making prevented by excessive tax.

Pure drug law amended to prevent misleading labels on patent medicines.

Wireless communication brought under careful regulation, the law requiring the wireless on all ocean vessels to be adequately manned.

Government transports required to carry an ample number of lifeboats.

Red Cross recognized officially as branch of government service in time of war.

Federal relief given on account of flood in lower Mississippi valley.

Commerce court and tariff board virtually regulated out of existence.

Industrial commission authorized, to study relations between capital and labor.

Agreements Perfected
In the two years the following important agreements have been perfected: Pecuniary claims treaty with Great Britain.

North Atlantic coast fisheries agreement with Great Britain.

Fur seal treaty with Great Britain, Russia and Japan.

International wireless treaty with leading foreign nations.

International fair prize agreement.

International agreement covering sanitary measures.

General arbitration treaty with France extended to 1918.

Copyright treaty with Hungary.

International agreement covering assistance and salvage at sea.

Measures Defeated
Below is a list of some of the more important legislation that has failed during the present Congress:

Canadian reciprocity. Although this measure, went through Congress, it was defeated in the Parliament of Canada and repudiated by the American voters at the polls.

The Taft bill providing for the creation of a permanent tariff commission.

The immigration bill carrying a literacy test. Vetoed by the President.

The workmen's compensation bill, which passed the Senate, but did not get out of the House committee on the judiciary.

The Clayton anti-injunction bill and the contempt bill, strongly favored by organized labor. They passed the House, but did not get out of the Senate judiciary committee.

The general arbitration treaties. President Taft did his utmost to promote the negotiation of peace treaties with the leading nations of the old world, but in spite of all the pressure he could bring to bear, the treaties failed, not because of opposition by foreign nations, but because of the opposition of the American Senate.

In passing back into private life President Taft expresses more regret over the failure of these treaties than over any other reverse at the hands of Congress during his entire term.

The incorporation of the Rockefeller foundation of \$100,000,000.

enacted in this way is that it is, for the most part, inadequately considered, loosely phrased, and therefore provocative of litigation and invites extravagance and corruption.

MR. HILLES GOES TO PLACE PAYING HIM \$20,000 A YEAR

WASHINGTON—Charles Dewey Hilles, who has been secretary to President Taft for two years, on retiring from that post this week, will become a partner of Edmund Dwight, resident manager at New York of an insurance company whose home office is in London.

Mr. Hilles will retain the chairmanship of the Republican national committee.

As secretary to the President he received a salary of \$7500 a year, and in his new position will receive about \$20,000 a year. Mr. Hilles came to Washington four years ago as assistant secretary of the treasury. He served in that capacity for two years.

NORRIS PUBLICITY BILL PASSES HOUSE
WASHINGTON—The Norris bill providing for publishing of all testimony taken before masters appointed by the courts in equity proceedings under the Sherman anti-trust law passed the House Sunday.

The bill had already passed the Senate and now goes to the President for his signature.

COWBOYS WOULD AID TROOPS
DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Armed cowboys are coming to Douglas today ready to take a hand should any trouble result from yesterday's clash between Mexicans and United States troops.

BOTH HOUSES TAKE STEPS TO SIT ALL NIGHT

Congress Faces Action on Nine Big Appropriation Measures, Carrying \$700,000,000, as Members Assemble in Session

PROGRAM ARRANGED

WASHINGTON—Action upon nine big appropriation bills, carrying \$700,000,000, during the next 24 hours, was the task facing Congress when both houses met today. Continuous session all day and night, probably right up to noon tomorrow was the tentative program.

The appropriation measures awaiting action were:

The legislative, executive and judiciary, navy, postoffice, agriculture, Indian, District of Columbia, public buildings, general efficiency and sundry civil.

Passage of all, except the public buildings bill and possibly the naval measure, is deemed certain.

During a Sunday afternoon and evening session—an almost unprecedented action—Congress passed the rivers and harbors measure, carrying appropriations of \$47,868,000. It may be vetoed by President Taft, in which case attempt to pass it over his disapproval is threatened.

At 10 o'clock conference on the naval bill met again in an effort to end the deadlock over the measure. The House insists upon allowing only one battleship. The Senate demands two, and the whole naval bill may go over to the extra session.

Several filibusters are threatened in Senate and House on supply bills, including the sundry civil, postoffice, Indian, agricultural and general deficiency.

Except the workmen's compensation bill, little important legislation other than supply measures remain to block the adjournment program. It was generally believed today that the Senate will accept the amended workmen's compensation measure passed late Saturday night by the House.

The Senate was ready today to yield the disputed amendments in the postoffice measure and to compromise on the legislative appropriation bill. Today's task was the sorting out of what salvage the Senate will claim.

San Francisco's exposition will probably get \$1,500,000 from the conference on the sundry civil measure, while the New York court house site, to cost \$3,000,000 and the Rock Creek park lands \$2,300,000 purchase, in the city of Washington, are declared by Senators O'Gorman and Lodge to be the price of their consent to allow the general deficiency bill to pass.

In the House the leaders delivered their ultimatum to the Senate on the public buildings and navy bills, and then marked time awaiting conference reports.

All debatable points in the naval bill except the battleship question were adjusted on Sunday, but the conference decided it was useless to attempt to adjust the battleship tangle, and the committee adjourned at 11 o'clock Sunday night without any plan for another meeting.

The House conferees declined to yield the one-battleship program and also refused to take the issue back to the House for another vote.

The army appropriation bill, completed by the Senate, was signed by President Taft early Sunday afternoon.

The agricultural appropriation bill as agreed upon in conference late Sunday restores the authority for the congressional distribution of seeds which had been stricken out. The conferees dropped from the bill the plan for a bureau of markets under the department of agriculture.

The McLean bill protecting migratory birds was retained. The agreements will be submitted to both houses today.

A complete agreement was reached late Sunday night also on the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The House recessed at 11:40 p. m. and the Senate adjourned at 12:13 a. m.

SAN FRANCISCO IS DENIED PRIVILEGE OF WATER RIGHTS

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Interior Fisher today refused to grant the city of San Francisco the privilege of using the water rights in the Hetch Hetchy valley. The secretary took the position that he could not grant the permit because of an act of Feb. 15, 1901, which he said did not give him the right to act.

Mr. Fisher made it known unofficially that he was in sympathy with the request of San Francisco in this project, but was powerless to take any hand.

COLLECTOR LOEB'S RESIGNATION SENT

NEW YORK—William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port and former secretary to former President Roosevelt, today forwarded to Washington his resignation. As soon as he is officially notified of its acceptance, he will assume his new duties as managing director of all the Guggenheim companies.



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HARVESTER CO. MONOPOLISTIC FINDS BUREAU

Luther Conant, Jr., Commissioner of Corporations, Points Out Three Reasons Why Alleged Trust Should Be Dissolved

OBJECTS TO METHODS

WASHINGTON—Three reasons are submitted by Luther Conant, Jr., for the power of the International Harvester Company which the federal government is seeking to dissolve under the Sherman law. They are said to lie in its monopolistic position, its superior command of capital, including its connection with J. P. Morgan & Co. and John D. Rockefeller, and certain objectionable competitive methods.

The Harvester investigation by the bureau of corporations was made in response to a Senate resolution passed several years ago. Recently a request was made by representatives of the company that the report be withheld pending the outcome of the anti-trust suit, but President Taft decided to make it public.

Between 1903 and 1904 the company is declared by the commissioner to have acquired secretly control of D. M. Osborne & Co., its chief competitor; the Minnie Harvester Company, the Aultman-Miller Company and the Keystone Company. These are referred to as "bogus independents." The secret control of the Osborne company, the report says, was maintained for nearly two years, while it was being advertised as an independent concern.

Earnings Increase

"There has been a marked increase in the earnings of the International Harvester Company," says the report. "From a distinctly low rate early in its organization they have risen to a rather high rate in recent years. For the entire period 1902 to 1911 the average rate of net earnings on net assets, as computed by the bureau (exclusive of good will), is 8 1/2 per cent. However, for the three years 1909 to 1911 the average was 12 1/2 per cent. As computed by the company on capital stock and surplus, the average for the entire period is 7 1/2 per cent, and for the years 1909 to 1911, 10 1/2 per cent. The rate in 1911 was somewhat less than in 1909. Returns for 1912 are not yet available.

Features Enumerated

The report says that the essential features of the International Harvester Company as developed by the investigation are these:

"A substantially monopolistic position—85 per cent of the total output—in the harvesting machine business proper at the beginning.

"Organization of combination terminated a long period of severe, but by no means destructive, competition among the concerns merged.

"Combination arranged by the former owners in connection with bankers, and not, as frequently asserted, a mere sale of their properties to new interests.

"An absence of important overcapitalization. Substantially 90 per cent of the original \$120,000,000 capital stock covered by tangible property and working capital. There was in addition a considerable real good will.

"Acquisitions of competitors and extensions into new lines, until today the company is also an important factor in

certain other branches of the farm machinery industry.

"Low rates of profit in early years, partly owing to imperfect organization and internal jealousies, but much higher rates in recent years, averaging about 12 1/2 per cent in 1909-1911 on net assets (exclusive of good will), as estimated by the bureau.

"Much higher rates of profit on investment in highly monopolized lines, such as harvesting machines, than in certain 'new' lines, i. e., wagons, manure spreaders, etc.

Foreign Prices Higher

"Prices of machines sold in foreign markets generally higher to retailer and farmer than in United States, but in cases a lower margin of profit in export trade.

"Low manufacturing costs of harvesting machines compared with the average costs of independents; an elaborate selling organization and ability to grant extensive credits to purchasers. These advantages, due to large volumes of business and superior financial resources.

"Extensive use especially in early years of objectionable competitive practices, e. g., the exclusive clause in dealers' contracts (later abandoned), monopolization of dealers, 'full line' forcing, discriminatory price concessions, attempted control of retail prices. These methods, less extensively practiced in recent years, but still the source of much complaint. Of over 800 dealers interviewed by the bureau, about one half criticized unfavorably the company's methods; some of these complaints unimportant.

"Recent expansion by some of the largest makers of farm implements into the harvesting machine business, making them, like the International Harvester Company, 'full line concerns.' This development apparently one of great importance.

"Monopolistic position of the International Harvester Company in harvesting machines thus far substantially maintained, while it now constitutes a considerable and increasing percentage of the business in new lines."

ROAD CONGRESS CLOSES

CHICAGO—Good roads advocates spoke in many churches Sunday, bringing to a close the fifth international good roads congress. The next congress was voted to be held at San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

RURAL UPLIFT WILL BE TOPIC OF UNITARIANS

Agricultural and Economic Progress in New England Communities to Be Discussed at Three-Day Conference This Week

DINNER BY CHAMBER

Agricultural and economic progress in the rural communities will be discussed on three days of this week under the auspices of the department of social and public service of the American Unitarian Association and of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which gives a New England agricultural dinner Friday night at the American house.

The Unitarian Association's rural conference will be held on two days, the Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning and afternoon meetings being in Channing hall, 25 Beacon street, and the Wednesday evening session in the Arlington Street church.

The 4th annual meeting of the New England conference on rural progress will be held in Horticultural hall, with sessions Friday morning and afternoon followed by the New England dinner.

On Wednesday and Thursday the speakers will include the Rev. Joseph W. Strout of Rehoboth, Charles M. Gardner, master of the Massachusetts state grange; the Rev. Dr. Frederick E. Emrich, secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society; the Rev. Henry G. Ives of Andover, N. H.; Frank L. Boyden, principal of Deerfield Academy; the Rev. George F. Wells, chairman of the Methodist country church commission; Prof. Earl B. Phelps of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Miss Mary Beard, director of the Boston District Nursing Association; Dr. Mark W. Richardson, secretary of the Massachusetts state board of health; E. L. Morgan and Kenyon L. Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the Rev. E. Tallmadge Root of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches. The Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Eliot, Joseph Lee, Elmer S. Forbes and Prof. Thomas N. Carver will preside.

The program for Friday will include addresses by Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the conference; Dr. P. P. Claxton, national commissioner of education; C. E. Embree, general manager of the Farmers Union of Maine; Leonard G. Robinson, general manager of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society; the election of officers and reports of committees on the handling and sale of vegetables, storage and marketing of fruits, production of milk and cooperation among New England agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The addresses will be followed by discussion.

COAL INQUIRY SHOWS RAISE TO CONSUMERS

WASHINGTON—Consumers of anthracite were obliged to pay \$13,450,000 more for their supplies after coal companies had increased wages \$4,000,000 following the strike agreement of last May, according to a report submitted to the House Saturday by Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, as a result of an investigation made by the bureau of labor in response to a House resolution asking for the "elements of cost and profit included in the present high price of anthracite."

BAY STATE CADET SPECIAL TRAIN DELAYS TRAFFIC

RAHWAY, N. J.—The engine of a special train carrying Massachusetts national guardsmen to the inauguration exploded while the train was running south near here today. Engineer Finnegan and Fireman Munley were injured. All the cars remained on the rails.

The train, running on an extra, left Jersey City at 9:25 o'clock and was made up of five cars drawn by engine 2037 in charge of Engineer Finnegan. The passengers were the second corps of cadets.

All traffic was blocked. After a while the east-bound track was cleared, but orders were telegraphed to New York to accept west-bound business "subject to indefinite delay."

NEW YORK—All special Pennsylvania railroad trains for Washington were held in the station yard owing to the wreck near Rahway. Wrecking crews were hurried from Jersey City and Perth Amboy. At the general superintendent's office no theory as to the cause of the blow-up was forthcoming.

EXPLORER CROSSES ATLANTIC
NEW YORK—Vilhjalmur Stefansson sailed Saturday on the liner New York for London, where he will speak before the Royal Geographical Society and will buy scientific apparatus for the expedition which he will lead into the Arctic region next summer.

STREET NAMES CAUSE CONFUSION
Because of confusion in delivering mail matter to street and dormitory addresses in Cambridge which are very similar, Harvard students may petition the board of aldermen of Cambridge to change the names of Ware, Holyoke and Dunster streets.

MAIN STREET IN FAIRBURY, NEB.



FAIRBURY, Neb.—In the decade from 1906 to 1910 the population of Fairbury doubled and it now totals about 6000. It is a bustling little city, owns its water and electric lighting plants and maintains a fine public park covering 30 acres, a stone's throw from the business center. Public buildings consist of the court house, government building, library, city hall and five school buildings. Railroads entering Fairbury are the St. Joseph & Grand Island, the Burlington and two lines of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and it is the headquarters of the Kansas-Nebraska division of the latter road. Fairbury has substantial factories and flour mills. Thriving commercial club of more than 250 members working for advancement of city. The accompanying picture shows the south side of Court House square.

NEW ENGLAND IN PAST AND PROSPECTIVE CABINETS

THERE is careless use of the word "representation" in the talk on that inexact theme, the personnel of the incoming President's cabinet. New England, we hear, will be represented in the cabinet by one or more members; New York's representative will be, or will not be; representation from the middle West is in doubt—so runs the gossip. But the cabinet is not a representative body. Conceivably the President might find the men for it all in one state, although supposition is readier if one does not undertake to select the state in which, at this moment, there are nine or ten men who are distinctly of cabinet measure. As reasonably may one apporportion the supreme court to geographical divisions! That is only theory; practise has to take a different course. Fancy New England entirely left out of a cabinet, for example, and anticipate the uproar.

Indeed, there have been periods, brief and forgettable ones, when New England was not supplying a cabinet member. Any frank citizen of this region would admit that an administration might get through its course without the distinctive Yankee member in the President's council, but he would hasten to add that it would need extraordinary merit in some other direction to overcome the handicap. For it is not New England's need of the cabinet but the cabinet's need and ineradicable need of New England. Now, we think, we have brought the topic to its right line.

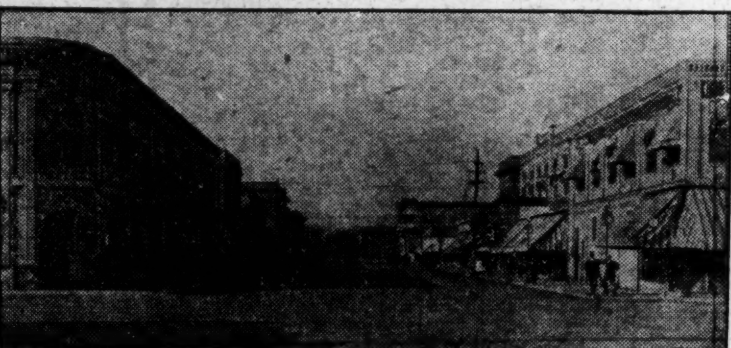
To name the New England secretaries from the early cabinets down would be to invite the discussion of national policies throughout the republic's history. That should be a sufficient excuse for the omission. The contribution was greatest in Daniel Webster, a secretary of

state of commanding figure, not fortunately placed as to the Presidents with whom he served but associated with some of the few high diplomatic events of memory. Gideon Welles, of the Lincoln cabinet, at least did the country the service of keeping a diary, which we may now read. There was an attorney-general of high merit in Gen. Charles Devens, at a period when the law department of the government was less a sensation than now. Richard Olney made history at President Cleveland's elbow. John D. Long took, with great good nature, the task of being one of "the dogs of war," as he was fond of saying it in the days when he was presiding over the navy with that efficiency that marked his entire official career. As for later times, ask a naval man today and you will learn that there was never a better secretary of the navy than George Von L. Meyer.

Fragmentary, at random, unbalanced and negligent as are these specimens from New England's continuing contribution, they establish foundation for the estimate of the importance of the region as the seat of the kind of wisdom cabinets demand. Should President Wilson name Louis Brandeis of Boston for the head of the department of commerce, he will have secured vigor and ability of the kind his administration will need. Should he also have Obadiah Gardner for secretary of agriculture he will have a fit successor to the Iowan of long service and will pay recognition to the fact, often neglected, that there is such a thing as agriculture in New England.

Somebody should tell the President, if he wavers, that the traditions of New England are not to be lightly set aside—and one of them is that the successful cabinet demands New England timber in its construction.

FIFTH STREET IN COALINGA, CAL.



COALINGA, Cal.—This is a busy oil town, surrounded by a large area of oil land, only a small part of which is as yet developed. The accompanying picture gives a view of Fifth street, looking west, and showing the Sunset grammar school.

STOCK REFORMS TALK SUBJECT

While approving greater publicity for corporations, William C. Van Antwerp of the New York Stock Exchange, in his address at the dinner of the Beacon Society at the Algonquin Club Saturday night, said most of the proposed legislation for reforming the stock exchanges was illadvised and based on ignorance of economic law.

To him, singling out the stock exchange as an object of special legislation is unfair. The labor unions, he said, affect every one, directly or indirectly, to our greater detriment, while the exchange deals with a much smaller circle.

WORKMEN HEADS TO BE INSTALLED

Harry J. Norton and suite from the Longfellow lodge of Cambridge will perform the installation ceremonies for the Winthrop lodge officers of the Workmen's Benefit Association tomorrow night in Wenona hall.

JURY CONSIDERS CAN COMPANY
BALTIMORE, Md.—Government authorities are introducing evidence before the federal grand jury for the purpose of filing a bill later for the dissolution of the American Can Company. The proceedings aim at the dissolution rather than at criminal prosecution. This is the last day of the term, but it is believed that the investigation will be continued before the next jury.

NEW RIVER LOCK TO COST \$600,000

Col. T. P. Roberts of Pittsburgh is supervising the work now in progress on lock 4 in the Monongahela river preparatory to its demolition to make way for a new \$600,000 cement structure. The new coffer-dam will be erected on the foundations upon which the present structure now rests and will be of design similar to locks No. 1 and No. 5. It is expected that from two to three years will be taken in the improvement.

The work was begun in 1846. At the time lock 4 was constructed the Monongahela River Navigation Company controlled the navigable waters of the river. The United States government took over the river in 1894 and 1896.

MATTHEW HALE NOT CANDIDATE
Matthew Hale, chairman of the state Progressive committee, when asked last night if he would allow his name to be used as a candidate for mayor in the coming contest, declared that he considered his duty lay in perfecting the state organization of his party.

SOCIALISTS TO START CAMPAIGN
The Socialist party will begin an educational campaign in Boston on March 6 with headquarters in Lorimer hall. The same campaign will be started simultaneously all over the country.

PASTOR ACCEPTS CALL
QUINCY—It was announced at the services of the Quincy Point church yesterday that the Rev. Sherman Goodman of Brookfield has accepted a call to that church.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE PLACED BEFORE MIKADO

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

TOKIO—A petition signed by three veteran politicians, the survivors of the old Liberal party, has been addressed to the Emperor, urgently pointing out the unconstitutional character of the present government. The petitioners first of all remind the Emperor that on his accession he promised, "to the great joy of his subjects," to govern according to the constitution, and then they go on to state their case against His Majesty's present advisers. "It has been our unwavering conviction," the petition runs "that the essential character of constitutional government was to place the responsibility of the government on the prime minister and keep the throne free from the onus of government, by which means only the sacredness of the throne could be maintained."

The petition then goes on to show how this first principle has been violated, how the minister of war opposes the wishes of the whole cabinet, demands an increase in the army divisions, and when his wish is not complied with, sets aside the premier and tenders his resignation direct to the throne, without any thought of the consequences of his action.

"Again," it continues, "we see Prince Katsura petitioning the throne for an edict, and thus rashly begging the imperial authority for his designs. These acts are we declare without hesitation contrary to the deep interest which in faithful pursuance of the late majesty's august wishes your majesty shows for constitutional government, and so treacherous to the national government."

This petition to the Emperor, although there is a strong difference of opinion as to its technical correctness, is considered of special significance, as indicating the widespread nature of opposition to Prince Katsura's government. Some time ago it was pointed out that this statesman, in spite of his professions of democratic convictions, was looked upon with grave suspicion by the liberal parties in Japan. The presentation of this petition is only another of the many proofs which are daily being afforded of the truth of this view. The official and semi-official organs declare that the so-called constitutionalists have no right to bring the Emperor into the political field. The opposition on the other hand declare that the militarists originally brought him in, and that as long as he remains there they have a right to approach him.

Suspension Was Resented

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—The political crisis created in Japan by the resignation of the Marquis Saionji, leader of the Seiyu-Kai party, becomes daily if anything more acute. The Marquis Saionji, it will be remembered, resigned because he was unable to induce any one to take over the position of war minister, and at the same time agree to the retrenchments which were considered necessary. Prince Katsura was invited to form a ministry, and, although he made considerable professions of a somewhat advanced democratic policy, nevertheless, his accession to the position of premier was regarded with suspicion, owing to his well-known bureaucratic methods.

On the reassembling of the diet recently, after the premier's formal speech outlining his policy, Mr. Ozaki, a prominent member of the Seiyu-Kai brought matters to a crisis by the introduction of a motion for a vote of censure on the government. Mr. Ozaki introduced his motion with a vigorous and somewhat virulent attack upon the premier, and his speech was punctuated with cheers and cries of approval from so many different parts of the house that it became evident that the government's position was by no means secure.

When the uproar had reached its height and the premier had replied briefly to Mr. Ozaki's attack an imperial order arrived suspending the session for five days. The reading of this order was greeted on all sides by shouts of "Coward! knave!" and the diet broke up in considerable disorder.

Great excitement prevailed in the city itself during the sitting of the diet; and after its suspension the leaders of the opposition parties received a great ovation from the crowds which thronged all approaches to the building. It would seem evident from these events that the new premier has to face an opposition much stronger and much more efficiently organized than he had suspected. The Marquis Saionji, leader of the Seiyu-Kai, has admitted that he is quite unable to turn the tide even if he wishes to do so.

BLOSSOM FETE TO BE HELD
SARATOGA, Cal.—Plans for the yearly blossom festival at Saratoga next month are being completed and the Saratoga Improvement Club at a recent meeting authorized its executive committee to appoint all of the blossom day committees which are to take charge of the general decorations about town and the parade.

UTAH AIDS AUTO HIGHWAYS
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A bill to appropriate \$50,000 to aid in the building of the proposed automobile highway from the Utah-Colorado line to Salt Lake City over the route known as the "Midland trail," has been passed by the House and Senate.

ELEVATOR MEN ELECT OFFICERS
GLIDDEN, Ia.—Stockholders of the Glidden Farmers Elevator Company recently elected the following officers: President, J. G. Merritt; vice-president, A. A. Kline; secretary, J. E. Mereness; treasurer, E. M. Rich; directors, J. F. Snyder, L. Kline and C. E. Grimes; manager, J. C. Riedesel.

Can We Help You? (As We Helped This Man)

Herbert O. Russell is a farmer in North Hadley, Mass., who turned a threatened loss, not only to himself but to his neighbors, into a highly profitable business transaction by making judicious use of the telephone toll lines. He is the Mr. Blank of the following story which appeared in TELEPHONE TOPICS. We use his name by permission:

A HADLEY PASTORAL

The fertile fields of old Hadley are especially adapted for raising onions, which are usually a very profitable crop. This year the crop was larger than ever before—bumper to the nth. Prices at once shrunk alarmingly until it came to be a grave question whether it was worth while to market the crop. Some farmers became discouraged and left the crop to rot in the fields. One gave the subject careful thought. While he was pondering the question his glance fell upon the telephone in his kitchen. Could that be the answer?

The next day he called on Manager Proctor for information. He secured full particulars about our toll facilities, then went home and planned a sales campaign by telephone. Each evening the family carefully studied the directories and made up a list of wholesale commission dealers in the large cities.

Early each morning Mr. Blank called them by telephone. Results were immediate and surprising. He made satisfactory terms in short order for the sale of his entire crop and before long he was shipping onions by the carload. After he disposed of his own crop, the commission merchants continued their demands for more onions, and Mr. Blank commenced buying his neighbors' crops which he sold at a good profit. As a result of his work he has sold twenty-one carloads of onions. It need not be added that he is extremely grateful for the resources of our telephone service.

Are you, Mr. Farmer or Business Man, confronted with a distribution problem of any kind? Let us help you, if we can. Call your Local Manager and see what he can recommend. In Greater Boston telephone (free of charge) to Fort Hill 7600, the Contract Department.



NEWS OF NAVY

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral A. B. Willits, placed on the retired list from March 7, 1913.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon J. D. Halleck, to the receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon A. F. McCreary, to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Paymaster Charles Morris, to temporary duty navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Chaplain E. W. Scott, detached the naval academy, April 1, 1913, to the Kansas.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard, detached the Kansas, March 24, 1913.

Chief Boatswain Michael Higgins, detached the Delaware, March 4, 1913; to home, wait orders.

Boatswain G. B. Llewellyn, detached the Constellation; to the Delaware.

Gunner John Harder, detached the receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa., to temporary duty receiving ship Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Machinist Gustav Auberlin, detached the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., March 14, 1913, to the California.

Chief Carpenter C. J. Kerr, detached the Delaware to the Wisconsin.

Carpenter C. W. Chadlock, detached the Wisconsin to the Delaware.

Paymaster's Clerk R. M. Thompson, appointed to the Glacier.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Colorado, at Mazatlan.

The Vulcan, at Guantanamo.

The Arkansas, at New York yard.

The Beale, at Norfolk yard.

The Rainbow, at Manila.

The Nebraska left Veracruz for Tampico.

Navy Notes

The flag of the command in chief of the Atlantic fleet has been temporarily transferred from the Wyoming to the Connecticut.

The Yorktown has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 1, 1913, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Order to place the Newark out of commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., has been suspended until further action.

Battleship Wyoming has been temporarily detached as flagship of the Atlantic fleet and ordered to Tangier sound, in the lower part of Chesapeake bay, for big gun test, together with the monitor Tal-lahassee. Elementary practice of the Wyoming will be held later off the Virginia capes, after which the vessel will be docked and prepared for final trials off Rockland, Me., the last of March.

Spring target practice of the Atlantic fleet will start April 1 on the southern drill grounds. The battleships Utah, Michigan, Nebraska and Ohio, will fire as a division first and will then proceed to the navy yards for overhauling.

The vessels that were retained at the yards leave about March 31 and will conduct firing as a division after the rest of the fleet.

The gunboats Petrel and Wheeling which have been on patrol duty in the West Indies, have been directed to proceed to Guantanamo. The destroyers of the Atlantic fleet will remain there after

the fleet leaves on March 17 for the north. They will practise there until April 28.

Asaph Hall, professor of mathematics, U. S. N., on duty at the naval observatory, has been ordered to Paris for experiments in determining longitude by means of radio communication between the Eiffel tower in Paris and the naval radio station at Arlington, Va. The tests take place the latter part of March.

Members of the House and Senate naval committees leave Washington Wednesday on the Dolphin and Mayflower for the Panama canal. They will return about March 25.

Battleship Oregon was the first vessel to be admitted to the new \$2,300,000 drydock at the Puget sound navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. When the historic craft next goes to sea it will be to head the first parade through the Panama canal, according to the plans.

Secretary Meyer of the navy Saturday signed type designs for the submarine tender Bushnell, which was authorized at the last session of Congress at a limit cost of \$1,000,000.

DEFENSE POLICY OF NEW ZEALAND IS DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Joseph Ward in proposing "The Imperial Forces" at the court dinner of the Leathersellers Company spoke of the system of compulsory national military training which had been adopted. As a minister it had been his privilege to submit the proposal to the Dominion Parliament and to receive the approval of that Parliament. Although there were a few opponents of the compulsory system in New Zealand, the people as a whole believed in it.

It had been almost universally recognized in the Dominion that the day of the voluntary system of military defense had passed, never to return. Every man and woman voter believed that if the country was worth living in it was worth defending, and that the responsibility of defense should not devolve upon the patriotic few for the benefit of the indifferent many.

With regard to the navy, his fellow citizens recognized that it was the British navy that had always helped and protected them, and that it was their patriotic duty to give whatever assistance was in their power to that navy. They still looked to the British navy to defend them, and they still believed in one great empire, in one imperial fleet under one flag.

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The reference made by Colonel Allen on the occasion of his visit to the New Zealand, of an expeditionary force to be provided by the Dominion, is the cause of strong criticism by the opposition. It is contended, by the supporters of the defense policy, that Colonel Allen's statement is but a repetition of one which he made at a banquet before he left New Zealand, and that any expeditionary force would naturally be on a voluntary basis.

CONSERVATORY GETS UNNAMED \$100,000 GIFT

One hundred thousand dollars just received by the New England Conservatory of Music as a gift from a donor, who prefers for the present to be anonymous, is expected to go toward creating an endowment fund.

Ralph L. Flanders, manager, who makes the announcement, believes that the gift will greatly encourage alumni and friends of the conservatory in their efforts to secure an addition to the present building on Huntington avenue and to build up a system of free scholarships for meritorious and needy musicians.

George W. Chadwick, director, says that the main purpose of the gift is to establish scholarships and to reduce the debt.

DOCKMEN ACCEPT SCALE

Agreements giving them an increase in wages from \$2.14 to \$2.30 a day and improved working conditions have been accepted by the members of the Dock Freight Handlers Union, Local 809, after having been signed by the officials of the Boston & Maine.

"RUDDYGORE" FOR SECOND TIME

In addition to the performance of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "Ruddygore" given in Jordan hall Tuesday evening by the Lend-a-Hand Dramatic Club, a second performance will be given Wednesday evening by the club for Simmons College.

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At the conference in this city next week a publicity plan will be developed which will have for its basis the cooperation of all the manufacturers of electrical material and apparatus of every kind, all lighting and power companies, all jobbers, wholesalers, manufacturers' agents, dealers in material and apparatus, and all contractors who handle the installation and wiring for current, electrical engineers and illuminating engineers.

The society has already been financed to the extent of about \$100,000, and directly after the conference an active campaign will be inaugurated to increase the membership of the society and to bring the subscription amount up to a minimum of at least \$200,000, although the campaign will be continued to a point where the entire electrical industry will be cooperating to win the desired results.

This sum will be spent in magazine and daily newspaper advertising through-

out the United States, and for the development of other means of disseminating information pertaining to things electrical. Every publicity means will be utilized, which will help teach the public the efficiency of modern electrical apparatus, its economy in almost all industries, and the proper methods by which this force may be of greatest aid in reducing the present high cost of living.

Among those who will directly participate in this conference are Henry L. Doherty, a New York banker, the president of the society; J. M. Wakeman, formerly president and general manager of the Electrical World and now manager of the new society; Philip S. Dodd, secretary and treasurer of the society; A. W. Burchard, vice-president of the General Electric Company; L. A. Osborne, vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; Gerard Swope, vice-president of the Western Electric Company of New York and Chicago; John F. Gilchrist, representing the president of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago; F. B. Tait of Dayton, O., president of the National Light Association; Ernest Freeman of Chicago, president of the National Electrical Contractors' Association; W. H. Johnson, vice-president of the Philadelphia Electric Company; J. E. Montague, general manager of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Light and Power Company; W. A. Layman, president of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company of St. Louis; Frank S. Price of Pettigell-Andrews Company of Boston, representing the National Electrical Contractors' Association, together with a number of other men equally prominent representing the board of directors of the society.

The program includes addresses and discussions covering "The Aims of the Society," "The News Value of Electricity," "Cooperation in the Electrical Industry," "An Electrical Advertising Campaign," "Selling a Commodity," "Merchandizing Cooperation," and many other similar topics.

As special representatives from New

England, Frank S. Price of the Pettigell-Andrews Company of Boston and Zenas W. Carter of Boston, who are president and secretary respectively of the Electric Development Association, Inc., of Boston, will attend. Charles L. Edgar, president Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, will also attend this conference.

The Electric Development Association is a New England organization, with headquarters in Boston. It is older than the national society and its aims and purposes are practically identical with the larger one. It calls for cooperation in all branches to boom the electrical industry, just as the Society of Electrical Development does.

CANAL WORK MAY CONTINUE
ALBANY, N. Y.—While State Engineer Beneel in his annual report said it would not be possible to complete all the work on the barge canal with the \$101,000,000 authorized to be raised by bond issue, there is no reason for abandoning work on contracts already awarded, or refusing to pay for work already performed. Attorney-General Carmody has given an opinion to that effect to State Comptroller Sehmer.

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE OCCUPIED
PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia stock exchange opens business today in the new 12-story building on Walnut street, west of Broad street. The building vacated at Third and Walnut streets, downtown, has been the home of the exchange 79 years. It is the sixth removal of the exchange, which was first located in the old London coffee house at Front and Market streets, on the waterfront, in 1754.

CITY TO GET NEW MILL
QUELPH, Ont.—The Canadian Flax Mills, Ltd., has purchased a site of five acres beside the factory of the Dominion Linen Mills Company, just outside the city limits. It will erect a plant, employing 75 operatives, mostly men and skilled mechanics.

WOMAN URGES HOME CARE FOR CHILDREN PLAN

Probation Officer of Montreal Juvenile Court One of Strongest Advocates of Canadian Bill to Prevent Breaking Up Home

LABOR FAVORS PLAN

MONTREAL—Mothers' pensions are receiving serious consideration by the trade and labor unions throughout Canada. President James Watters of the trades and labor congress has brought to the attention of the ministers of labor, justice and finance the necessity for legislation granting pensions to mothers who are left with dependent children.

Mrs. Rose Henderson, English probation officer of the Montreal juvenile court, and one of the strongest advocates of the plan leaves for Ottawa tonight in response to a summons to wait on a committee of the House in regard to the age pension bill. She has also been requested to be prepared to supply data relative to the necessity for a mothers' pension.

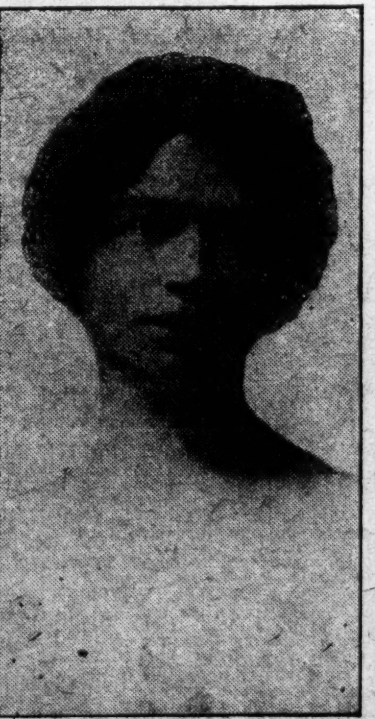
Mrs. Henderson said it was possible to have these two bills embodied in one, but hardly thought this probable owing to the working of each being entirely different. She was confident that a bill for the pensioning of mothers would be submitted to the House soon.

"Undoubtedly the need exists for such a measure," she said, "for from 50 to 75 per cent of the children in institutions should be in their own homes."

To substantiate this, Mrs. Henderson

produced a statement made by Mr. Mathews, director of the Showbridge boys' farm, Quebec.

Judge Pinckney of Cook county, Illinois, was quoted frequently by Mrs. Henderson. One of his letters stated: "We have been working under this law (Funds to Parents Act) for a year and three months, and its administration, in my



MRS. ROSE HENDERSON

state seek to avoid the full measure of responsibility which results from the system they have established and the laws they enforce? Are they not rather bound to supplement the efforts of the parents by providing relief necessary to keep the family together?"

Questioned on the financial aspects of the subject Mrs. Henderson said: "It has been shown that it would cost the state less to maintain the children in their homes under their mother's care than to place them in institutions. The amount demanded by institutions for children's care is nearly double that required to keep them in their own homes. The New York charities evidently think this way, for in their report is a statement which reads: 'There is reason to believe that the use of public money in order to prevent the breaking up of homes and the commitment of children to institutions would in the majority of cases prove to be economical.'"

"Under this law the mother is hired by the state to bring up her own children in her own home, under natural conditions, thus preventing the children and mother eventually becoming a charge on the state by degenerating into incompetents, and at half the cost to the taxpayers that it takes to bring them up in institutions."

BILL WOULD IMPROVE CREEK
HARRISBURG, Pa.—Improvement of Turtle creek from the boundary of Westmoreland county to the Monongahela river, through Wilmerding, Turtle creek, East Pittsburgh, North Braddock, and North Versailles township was introduced in the House. The bill provides an appropriation of \$100,000 for the work.

GRANGERS TO OPEN LIBRARY
ANNVILLE, Pa.—Bunker Hill Grange will establish a free library for farmers in the new grange hall here. The library will be equipped with several thousand volumes of technical and agricultural books to be used by the farmers for study and better knowledge of the farms.

U. S. TEACHERS FOR ALBERTA IS NOW AN ISSUE

EDMONTON, Alta.—The question of the importation of American teachers is an issue in Alberta. The charge has been made, and not specifically denied, that the Sifton government plans the importation of many instructors from the United States. The minister of education, however, has said that no policy for the importation of American teachers had been adopted.

"The laws governing the department of education with regard to the qualifications and appointments of teachers," said the minister, "are the same as they were when Mr. Haultain was in charge of the government of the North-West Territories. It is true that there has been a demand for teachers that was more than equal to the supply. Last year the province was 414 short. The province has advertised its needs in this respect throughout eastern Canada, and the facts have been placed before the teachers of Great Britain with a view towards improving conditions. The same inducements are offered teachers from the United States as from any other. We have our standards of qualifications and training, and these must be complied with. In certain instances where school districts found it impossible to secure certificated teachers temporary permits were granted to applicants who convinced the department that their academic training was adequate."

RAILROAD SURVEY BEING MADE
QUEBEC—Engineers are engaged in running a working survey of the proposed St. John & Quebec Railroad. They are now in the vicinity of Portage Lake, having completed about 20 miles of work where the line runs in the state of Maine.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMAL

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN, good woman or attendant, desires position; infant training; highest education; address: Mrs. J. W. BOYD, 771A Boylston Brookline, Mass.

REFINED YOUNG AMERICAN lady, well educated, English, or private secret as companion; address: Mrs. MARY ANN BROWN, 179 St. Botolph st., Boston.

RELIABLE WOMAN wants work at home; references: Mrs. E. H. VERNON ST., Roxbury, Mass.; to: Itox.

SCOTCH GIRL wants position as waitress; address: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, Mass. Tel. 3178-Roxbury.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced; understands mending and alterations; can sew all kinds of goods; address: Mrs. L. F. WARREN av., Somerville, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wants work will make up in private families by day or week; references: Mrs. J. B. BOSTON, Suite 20, or tel. Trem. 13.

SEAMSTRESS would like to dressmaker, lady's tailor or by day or week; reference: Mrs. A. C. GREEN, 45 St. Boston.

SITUATION wanted as afternoon Protestant woman; will do light housework; references: Mrs. J. S. BROOKLINE, Ames, 100A Highland st., Brookline, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED by capable man three days a week, cleanings; references: FRASER, 943 Washington st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter residence Dorchester; Address: willing to take \$6-87 work; grand references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY OFFICE (service free to all), 8 St. Boston; tel. Ox. 2900.

TWO ENGLISH MAIDS want positions, to do general household work, to do general housework; cook, V. HIC RANDOLPH, 194 Norfolk st., Boston.

TENOR with a practitioner one or two weeks; MISS E. R. POWER, 100 State st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 9 years' experience various kinds of office work, vision in or near Boston; parties KISLER, Mrs. E. THOMAS, 100 State st., Lowell, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER with several years' experience, fluent in French legal experience; references: MRS. TAYLOR, 48 Bickerton st., Suffolk.

TUTORING in English branch French, German, Latin, Italian, to perfect teacher. Apply AUGUST B. BERTZ, Jr., 50 Newton st., Suffolk.

TUTOR-COMPANION-A Junior American lady, well educated, travel as companion during the summer; references exchanged; address: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, Mass. Tel. Rox. 250.

TWO ENGLISH MAIDS with of testimonials, and very reliable; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, California; competent to fill all work; thoroughly domesticated; Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, Hillboro, Scotland.

TWO SISTERS (colored) would position together or separately in \$4 per week; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, desired. IDA GRIGNON, 1 Steven st., Boston.

TYPIST (23, some knowledge hand; residence Roxbury; \$7-\$8 w good references; experienced; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, furnish references from name. OFFICE FREE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Tel. Ox. 2900.

UPHOLSTERER-Employment day or hour, making and repairing furniture; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, any decorative sewing; rate per garment; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, suite 4, Boston.

WANTED-Day sewing in family able to use patterns to some extent; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, reasonable. Address ROSE HOPE Grove st., West Somerville, Mass.

WANTED-To do household work, books, dishes, clothing, bric-a-brac; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, 329-Melrose, Melrose, Mass.

WANTED-Position by young stenographer and assistant bookkeeper; references given. Address LEONARD, 85 Mountfort st., Suffolk.

WANTED-Position of trust as keeper or caretaker where one or more servants are kept; willing to do all kinds of work; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, 200 Merrimack Ave., Arlington.

WANTED-Position as seamstress; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, references furnished. Mrs. E. A. LEONARD's Hospital, Huntington av., Boston.

WANTED by an American elderly single as companion, elderly as quiet home; good home more than high wages; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, Brookline, Mass.

WANTED-Position in toilet per young lady; competent to do shampooing, manicuring, pedicure; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, 25 Temple Row, 44, Boston.

WANTED-Few hours' work as attendant, cleaning, caring for, or assisting in any household duties; references: CATHERINE LAVERS, 145 Chas. st., Boston.

WANTED Position as housekeeper of two; neat and honest; wife of B. BLAKE, 131 Pleasant st., Boston.

WANTED Position as housekeeper small family, by a woman, 35, with references; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, 200 Merrimack Ave., Arlington; phone Arling 1-6.

WANTED by experienced laundry to take home shirt waives, lace, special; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, 22 Dartmouth pl., suite 4, Boston.

WANTED-By refined young woman as companion, dental office; assist in home where helper is references exchanged. MISS GIACCA, 100 State st., Boston.

WANTED by middle-aged American as working housekeeper in family; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, 200 Merrimack Ave., Arlington.

WANTED for Jamaican girl of 16; work in private family. Address IRVING, 100 State st., Boston.

WANTED for 18 yrs. old high graduate, experienced in lawyers' work, position in lawyer's office; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, School.

WANTED-Position as companion housework, but willing to do anything; references: Mrs. J. W. ROXBURY, 131 Pleasant st., Boston.

WOMAN (middle-aged) would like position in small family, Mrs. GRAHAM, 100 State st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER would now change position, not a maid; references: Boston or suburbs preferred. W. RICKARD, 40 High st., Plymouth.

WORK wanted by day cleaning, household etc. Mrs. LAURA WHITE, North st., Everett, Mass.

WORK wanted by woman who morning work apartment or hall; references: ANNA J. HARRINGTON, Northampton st., Boston.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN would like position as housekeeper; references: MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 W. st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN (colored) with excellent references, desires position as housework; good references. ESTHER DOYLE, 1 Steven st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY, high school education, desires clerical position; good references. INE C. LEY, 96 Pond st., Stoneham, Mass.

If it is not, try a
"Situation Wanted"
ad.
Free. See Page 2

R. R. SITUATION WILL BE TAKEN UP BY CHAMBER

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are to have an opportunity on Thursday to express their views on the railroad situation in New England and to give the directors of the chamber a basis for recommendations as to what measures should be taken to solve the existing problem. The letter sent out by James J. Storrow, president of the chamber, states that the sessions will be from 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., 2 to 5:30 p. m. and 7 to 10 p. m., in the reading room.

The recommendations drawn up by the directors from their deductions on the proceedings of the meeting will be submitted to a membership meeting. Mr. Storrow sums up the position of the chamber membership as follows:

"Judging from the recommendations which have been made as to what change in the existing situation is most likely to result in an improvement in the railroad facilities and service furnished to the people of New England, the members of the chamber are roughly divided into three classes:

"(1) Those who believe that the best way to secure an improvement is by separating the Boston & Maine railroad from the New Haven control and management, and that in order to accomplish this the commonwealth should take over the stock of the Boston & Maine railroad, now held by the Boston Railroad Holding Company; and

"(2) Those who believe that the object desired could best be accomplished in some other way; and

"(3) Those who believe that no change in the existing situation is advisable."

The chamber has signified its intention of opposing the passage of House bill 1357, which provides for the proper manning of railroad freight trains by common carriers.

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee on transportation asserts that the bill relates to a matter properly referable to the railroad commissioners rather than to the Legislature.

The retail trade board of the chamber has selected Tuesday evening, March 25, for "The Annual Roast." The dinner will take place in the large auditorium of the City Club and a special committee is arranging an extensive and what is hoped to be a highly entertaining program.

DR. ELIOT SPEAKER AT CLUB OPENING

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, will speak in the Harvard Union tomorrow night before the Federation of Territorial Clubs on the subject, "When May a University be Called National?" Dr. Eliot will tell the undergraduates how they may organize so as to best influence in the United States.

The purpose of the Federation of Territorial Clubs is to assist the Associated Harvard Clubs and the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs in this work. A formal opening of the new clubroom will be held directly after President Eliot's address, to which members will be admitted on the postcard invitations which are being sent out.

CAMPAIGN BOARD NOT TO REPORT
WASHINGTON—No report to the retiring Congress is expected from the Senate campaign expenditures committee following its inquiry into campaign expenditures of 1904, 1908 and 1912, and into the relations of John D. Archbold and the Standard Oil Company with members of Congress and federal officers. Members of the special committee have found it impossible to agree.

MR. TUMULTY TO GET \$7500
WASHINGTON—Joseph P. Tumulty, who will be President-elect Wilson's secretary at the White House, will get a salary of \$7500 per year. Sunday the House agreed to accept the Senate amendment to the general deficiency bill fixing that amount instead of the \$8000 originally proposed.

EVERETT GRANGE TO ENTERTAIN
Everett grange will hold its mid-winter entertainment in Foresters hall tomorrow night. There will be a two-act comedy, a sale of candy, aprons, fancy work and food, with a dancing program as a wind-up.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

STILL WAITING
The self-made man stalked into the office of the great financier with whom he had an appointment.
"You probably don't remember me," he began, "but 20 years ago, when I was a poor Wall street messenger boy, you gave me a message to carry."
"Yes, yes!" cried the financier. "Where's the answer?"—San Francisco Call.

SIGNIFICANCE IN NAME
Visitor (to facetious farmer)—"I'd like to know why on earth you call that white pig 'Ink'?"
Facetious Farmer—"Because he's always running from the pen!"—Town Topics.

TOO GREAT A RIVAL
Unless Senator Wallace's proposed bill to create savings banks in the public schools bans the penny candy store on the opposite corner it hardly is worth while.—St. Paul Dispatch.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

NEWTON
A quarterly conference of the Newtonville Methodist church will be held this evening.

The Rev. J. Edgar Parks of the West Newton Congregational church gives an address at this afternoon's meeting of the Newton Mothers' Club at the home of Mrs. Irving J. Fisher.

This afternoon the Monday Club meets with Mrs. C. D. Miller, Hillside road, Newton Highlands.

ARLINGTON
The Women's Mission Bible circle meets this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. H. A. Dawes, Addison street.

The Rev. William Ewing, secretary of the Congregational Missionary Society, addresses the Bradshaw Missionary Association this afternoon in the Pleasant Street Congregational church.

WHITMAN
Whitman grange has accepted an invitation from Rockland grange to visit it on the evening of March 12.

The Whitman Teachers Club is to present the play "A Rose of Plymouth Town" in town hall the evening of March 28.

NEEDHAM
The Highlandville Methodist church has voted to change its name to that of "The First Methodist Episcopal church of Needham."

The no-license meeting in town hall last evening was addressed by the Rev. C. E. Sawtelle.

LEXINGTON
The Progressive town committee has organized with George Ernest Briggs, chairman; Philip E. Perry, secretary, and Frank W. Herrick, treasurer.

The East Lexington Men's Club meets tomorrow evening in the vestry of the Unitarian Follen church.

WINTHROP
Professor Dallas Loro Sharp of Boston University will give an authors reading in high school hall this evening.

A meeting of the Winthrop Women's Progressive League will be held in Episcopal parish house this afternoon.

MIDDLEBORO
Charles M. Thacher and Edwin E. Soule have been drawn as jurors for the March term of the superior court at Plymouth.

MARLBORO
The grammar and night schools resumed sessions today.

There will be a monthly meeting of the school committee Tuesday night.

**CHURCH GIVEN TO
AID IMMIGRANTS**
BROCKTON, Mass.—Daniel W. Field, retired shoe manufacturer, has donated the use of the former Waldo Congregational church edifice, which he purchased some time ago, to the New American Association. This organization is for the education of foreign born residents in civic matters and good citizenship. A formal opening of the quarters will take place Wednesday.

Guy Davis Gold, immigration and industrial secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will have charge of the work of the association.

WORK HORSE PARADE PLANS
The Work Horse Parade Association has formally announced its program for the eleventh annual parade, to be held May 30. These circulars may be had upon application to the office of the association, 15 Beacon street. Added to the regular prizes for horses there will be a special prize this year for hack and cab horses, single and in pairs.

GIRLS HEAR TALK ON MISSION
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Miss Jessie M. Halsey of the Grenfell mission described the work in Labrador to a number of Wellesley girls yesterday at a vespers service in Houghton Memorial hall. The sermon was preached by Dr. George M. Horr of the Newton Theological Seminary.

REPORT MADE ON BUILDINGS
QUINCY, Mass.—The report of Inspector of Buildings Warren S. Parker shows that 38 building permits were issued in February, involving an expenditure of \$83,007.

QUINCY
At a meeting of the Wollaston Forum, in the Unitarian church, Sunday noon, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney spoke on "Should Women Vote?"

Adams chapter, D. R., holds its annual meeting at the President John Adams homestead on Franklin street this afternoon.

Miss Almira Simmons entertains the members of Whatsoever circle, Kings Daughters, at her home, 34 South Central avenue, this evening.

CHELSEA
Secretary of the Navy Meyer has announced that not only the 13 acres asked for, but about 30 acres additional of government land fronting on Island End and Mystic rivers will be offered at auction about the middle of May.

The board of trade will at once take steps to induce large manufacturers to locate here.

READING
The Republican town committee has organized with James P. Carleton chairman; Jesse W. Morton, secretary; Frank P. Strout, treasurer.

The high school chorus will give a concert at the school Friday evening.

STONEHAM
The Progressive town committee has organized with William L. Fletcher chairman; Mrs. Claude E. Patch and Arthur B. Webber, vice-chairmen; Andrew Christensen, secretary; William Oppen, treasurer.

WAKEFIELD
Thomas G. O'Connell, secretary of the water commission, announces that appropriations to cover preliminary steps toward augmenting the water supply are to be asked for at once.

ABINGTON
McPherson post 73, G. A. R., will observe the forty-fifth anniversary of its institution in Grand Army hall this evening.

WATERTOWN
The Current Events class of the Woman's Club will meet this evening in the Unitarian building.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS
NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada has been talking sound sense about the utility of the present method of making appropriations for rivers and harbors. He says it is . . . wasteful, and he has induced the Senate to vote to shift from the shoulders of Congress responsibility for all details of river and harbor improvement. Under the present system of grab-bag legislation the details are of far more consequence to the average congressman than is the general result. If a senator or a representative can get an allowance, deserved or undeserved, for some project in his state or district he cares little what may happen to any other project. Congress thus legislates blindly in detail, subordinating general results to individual considerations. It would be far better to turn over the apportionment of the sums voted for river and harbor purposes to expert river and harbor commissions. The development of navigation facilities is a complicated task, and each project undertaken ought to bear some definite relation to a general scheme adopted in advance. What benefit can result from digging out the channel of some smaller stream if the river to which it is a tributary is not capable of floating an increased commerce? Improvements in navigation in any great river basin should all be correlated, and a large percentage of the money voted by Congress must be wasted if projects continue to be treated as purely local enterprises. It would be far better if Congress should appropriate lump sums for the use of river and harbor boards and itself stop wrestling with details. Then ambitious congressmen would not be driven to log-rolling in self-defense. Congress would have more time to give to more important things, and rivers and harbors would be improved more satisfactorily at about half the present cost.

CHICAGO POST—If Congress shall agree to pass the bill now before it creating "Rocky Mountain National Park," the credit for the legislation must be largely given to Enos A. Mills, whose eye for beauty and utility told him long ago that such a national park should be set aside for the use of the people of the nation. The proposed work will contain 700 square miles of mountain and valley, and it probably will not be second in beauty to any of the great pleasure grounds which this country holds in possession. The people of the state of Colorado are said to be almost a unit in asking that this new park be created. This unanimity of state sentiment will help the legislation on its way to passage. It is said that within the region which it is proposed to set aside there are to be found the finest drives and the finest walks in America. Allowing for the bubbling of enthusiasm, it is known definitely that this section of the east side of the continental divide has been admired by man since the day the first pioneer saw its mountains, its streams and its valleys. If the government plan of setting aside tracts for national parks is to be continued, it is probable that no section of the country can be found better adapted to disarm the critics of national reservations than this one whose beauties have been bespoken by pioneers and by tourists for years.

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Classified Advertisements

RATES PER LINE—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$2.10. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.58. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40. For 1 or 2 times (per insertion) \$1.68. For 3 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40.

REAL ESTATE-PENNSYLVANIA

BEAUTIFUL OLD HOME on the Penna. R. R. main line, 15 miles from Phila., Pa.; about 15 acres; 575 ft. elevation; must be sold at once; will sell at great reduction. Inquire or write MONITOR REP., 1713 Sansom st., Phila., Pa.

REAL ESTATE-PHILADELPHIA
DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY—Private house for sale. 2813 Oxford st., Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington st.

FARM LANDS-FLORIDA

FLORIDA LANDS—East coast truck and fruit lands; home of famous Indian river orange and grapefruit; adapted pecans, sugar cane, cotton and corn; free book on application. G. M. McKINNEY, General Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

CHAPIN'S Farm and House Guide Free. 294 Washington st., Boston. DO YOU WANT TO SELL? GROTON, Feb. 28, 1913. THE CHAPIN FARM AGENCY sold my farm to my full satisfaction eleven days after I placed it in their hands.—C. N. NOWILL.

STORES AND OFFICES

727 TREMONT ST.
Large, sunny store, suitable for hall, business office, etc., first floor; steam heat, running water.

WINTER RESORTS

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
Bookings at Marten, 2008 Washington St., Raymond, Minn. Waitcomb, 508 Washington St. Hotel & Travel Dept. of The Christian Science Monitor, or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mr. Fortness Montee, Va.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE—76 and 78 Cypress st., sunny rooms with board, steam heat, new electric; congenial surroundings. Telephone 2216. MRS. A. G. COTTON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

RENT YOUR SUMMER PROPERTY

The Monitor foresees a great demand for shore, inland and mountain property for the coming summer. If you wish to rent a farm or cottage why not write a brief—but complete—description of the property and nearby attractions, and place it in these columns? Three or four insertions should rent it to some of The Monitor's prosperous and reliable readers. Send in your order for Saturday.

Advertising Manager

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

Tomorrow afternoon at the meeting of the board of directors of the Frances E. Willard settlement plans will be discussed for the new dormitory at Lewes lodge, Bedford, work on which will be begun this week.

A baby party will be held at South Bay Union, 636 Harrison avenue, Thursday afternoon.

Several clubs at Roxbury Neighborhood house, 858 Albany street, are busy with rehearsals for plays.

A feature of the Boston Music school settlement concert at the Civic Service house, 112 Salem street, last evening was the large attendance of parents. Those taking part were Miss Rosetta Hirsch, Mrs. Barbara Lee, Mrs. Anita Davis-Chase, William Healey and Mrs. Joseph Liebman.

The first contribution to the Agassiz camp fund of the Civic Service house has been made by the Enterprise Club as a result of the play they presented Feb. 22.

Moliere's comedy, "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," will be repeated at Lincoln house, 80 Emerald street, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained from F. L. Clark at Denison house or from members of the cast. William Sullen of the Ruggles Street Neighborhood house, whose name was omitted from the program at the performance in the Toy theater last Tuesday evening, will again play the part of Leandre. As a curtain raiser a dance pantomime will be given by members of the Denison House Dramatic Club.

On Tuesday evening, March 11, the annual concert of the Boston Music school settlement will be given at Fenway court. The event will have a long list of patrons and patronesses.

The third annual skating carnival of Ellis Memorial at the Boston Arena tomorrow evening will number among its features a race, fancy skating by members of the Earl Grey Club of Montreal, and an "Idyl by Moonlight" under the direction of skaters from Germany.

The play "Op-o-Me-Thumb," given by the Ellis Memorial Club as curtain raiser before the American Drama Society at the Toy theater last Tuesday evening, won much favorable comment. The acting of Amanda and the vigorous character work of Madame Didier evoked special applause. The play was given under the direction of Mrs. Frederick H. Briggs.

Ruggles street neighborhood house, 147 Ruggles street, is planning to start a property box for the use of dramatic clubs. Donations for the box will be gladly accepted and may include discarded gowns, old clothes, hats and shoes, or costumes used by other dramatic clubs but which are no longer of special use to the owners. Any one who wishes to contribute to the box can communicate with Mrs. George Sale at the Ruggles street house, who will give further particulars.

Preparations have been begun by the workers at the Social Service house, 37 North Bennet street, for the June fair at the home of Miss Mary Williams, Warren street, Brookline. The proceeds will go to the camp fund.

Tomorrow evening Mr. Dawson of Harvard will give an illustrated lecture for the Agassiz Club at Cottage Place neighborhood house, 1049 Columbus avenue, on "Expeditions in the Antarctic Region."

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Get Your Share
\$7500 of Our Advertising appropriation is to be shared with the public. Be sure to get YOUR share.

SINGER
We will sell 5000 of our nine-dollar Vacuum Sweepers for

\$7.50
Three pumps, wide cleaning nozzle, full nickel trimmings. This cleaner must not be confused with syringe or squirt-gun type cleaners. Only one cleaner to a customer. Mail orders will be filled promptly, charges prepaid.

DOMESTIC SALES CO.,

(Wholesale and Retail)
Lawrence Bldg., 140 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. Phone OX. 4552.

PLUMBING

McMahon & Jaques
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS
Established 1890
Tel. 420 B.B. 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

DENTISTRY

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL
Tel. OX. 1290-140 Tremont st. Rooms 910, 911, Lawrence Bldg., Boston

PIANOS

CHICKERING GRAND PIANO—Rosewood case, in fair condition; will sell at reasonable price. 2813 Oxford st., Phila., Pa.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

LAWYERS
JOHN R. WATTS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
65 Liberty St., New York City.

D. W. STEELE, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
115 Broadway, New York City

ROY L. GUTHMAN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
15 Broad st. Phone Hanover 7380, N.Y. City

WILLIAM DONAHUE
Attorney and Counselor at Law
1 Liberty Street, New York

GEORGE C. HOWARD
Attorney and Counselor at Law
111 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

BOARD AND ROOMS-NEW YORK
THE LELAND Board and Room Directory, 4 W. 33d st. (25th year), offers select investigated accommodations. Transient or permanent. Information free. Booklet.

HELP WANTED-NEW YORK
STENOGRAPHER—Must be fast, accurate; give exp. refs. and salary expected. S-12, 6050 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

New York Merchants
May send advertising for the Monitor directly to its local representative, W. C. KLEIN, 6039 Metropolitan Bldg.

PORTO RICO ADVERTISEMENTS
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
"LADIES' SUMMER OUTFITTING HATS"
Hand-made Porto Rican Hats. Also hand-made drawdown on Spanish linen. Guaranteed.
WM. F. NYE, Box 153, San Juan, P. R.

LABOR SEEKS MAN ON COMMISSION
Delegates to the Boston Central Labor Union will ask Governor Foss to appoint a representative of labor on the civil service commission. It is said that about two thirds of the work of the commission is composed of passing on the ratings of machinists and laborers. A resolution to this effect was passed at the union meeting yesterday. The delegates endorsed the proposition that on May 1 the eight-hour day be granted to all machinists engaged in the repair and construction of elevators in Greater Boston shops.

A resolution was passed appealing to all the publishers of newspapers to see that, when possible, the advertisers make known any labor dispute at their establishments.

Vice-President Byrnes of the New Haven system will speak on "The Railroads and Labor" at the next meeting. The new wage scale of the elevator operators and porters union was endorsed.

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL RESIGNS

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Mass.—Roy A. Kane, principal of the Locke school, has resigned to accept a position in the Orange (N. J.) public schools. Superintendent of Schools John F. Seully has appointed Andrew G. Johnson of Provincetown in his place.

JEWELRY

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

CROSS AND CROWN JEWELRY
Can you conceive of a more appropriate gift sent to a loved one, than an exquisitely wrought

Latest News of the Industries and Railways

GROSS AND NET EARNINGS OF PEOPLE'S GAS PER METER

Last Year's Returns the Smallest of Any Twelve Months' Period Yet Reported, but Showing Is Creditable Considering Lower Rate for Product

The gross and net earnings of People's Gas of Chicago were the smallest per meter in 1912 of any year reported, the net per meter being \$1 less than in 1911 and over \$5 less than in 1904. Gross earnings per meter were 56 cents less than in 1911 and nearly \$5 less than in 1904. The number of meters connected at the end of the year and the gross, operating expenses and net per meter for ten years have been as follows:

Year	Meters	Gross	Exp.	Net
1903	347,750	\$34.10	\$18.35	\$15.75
1904	350,227	35.43	17.01	18.42
1905	376,051	32.67	17.50	15.17
1906	392,307	29.70	17.32	12.38
1907	446,721	29.43	17.82	11.61
1908	469,084	29.29	17.33	11.96
1909	496,612	29.32	17.12	12.20
1910	522,530	29.52	17.84	11.68
1911	545,773	29.13	17.48	11.65
1912	573,118	28.57	17.92	10.65

The feature of this exposition of the earnings of People's Gas is that the operating expenses per meter are almost stationary, the fluctuation having been only 80 cents per meter in nine years. The gross sales of gas per meter in 1905 were \$3.50 more than in 1911, but it cost the same per meter for operation. If the number of meters installed in 1912 had represented the same gross sales per meter as in 1905, and they had been operated at the same expense per meter as in 1905, the gross sales of the company would have been \$19,543,324 instead of \$16,370,936; the operating expenses would have been \$9,811,780 instead of \$10,267,620 and the net earnings would have been \$9,731,544 instead of \$6,103,316, an increase of \$3,628,228 or 60 per cent, and an increase in the surplus for dividends of over 10 per cent on the 350,000 shares outstanding.

The price of gas was reduced in February, 1906, from \$1 per 1000 cubic feet to 85 cents and the gross per meter decreased nearly \$3 in that year, or exactly 8.8 per cent. Only 8 per cent was saved in the operating expense per meter and the net per meter decreased \$2.75 or nearly 18 per cent. The price was again fixed by the court at 80 cents in August, 1911, and the gross per meter in 1912 under 80-cent gas was \$1.15 less than in 1910 under 85-cent gas and the net per meter \$1.23 less as expenses increased eight cents.

From these figures it is possible to esti-

mate with some degree of certainty the probable increase in the earnings of People's Gas under 80-cent gas. It is found that the average increase in meters has been 25,000 a year under 85-cent gas and the increase in the last year when gas was 80 cents was not much greater. If the normal increase is about 25,000 meters a year, and the net earnings per meter are around \$10.50, the increase in total net earnings will be about \$260,000 a year or three fourths of 1 per cent on the 350,000 shares, assuming that depreciation and interest charges are not increased.

The result of a year of 80-cent gas on the stock was a reduction in the per cent earning to 7.34 per cent from 8.92 per cent in 1911, when the average price was 85 cents and from 9 per cent in 1910 when the average price was 85 cents. The fixed charges, depreciation, surplus for dividend and amount earned per share for the last 10 years have been as follows:

Year	Fixed charges	Depreciation	Surplus for dividend	Earn per share
1903	\$1,577,503	\$26,431	\$2,900,707	\$8.80
1904	1,525,550	29,259	3,134,144	9.51
1905	1,829,300	720,988	3,140,291	9.55
1906	1,870,503	782,220	2,291,250	6.95
1907	1,810,550	843,499	2,518,782	7.94
1908	1,884,300	876,251	2,755,694	8.36
1909	1,940,300	1,034,268	3,113,103	8.90
1910	1,982,633	1,068,878	3,154,352	9.01
1911	2,030,300	1,175,947	3,122,581	8.92
1912	2,100,000	1,269,961	2,650,750	7.54

Fixed charges and depreciation required no more of gross earnings in 1912 than in 1903. In the former year the fixed charges required 15.7 per cent of gross and depreciation 3.5 per cent, a total of 19.2 per cent of gross. In 1912 fixed charges required 13.4 per cent of gross and depreciation 7.8 per cent of gross, a total of 21.2 per cent, exactly the same as in 1903.

Operating expenses in 1912, however, were 62.7 per cent of gross, and in 1903 they were 54.3 per cent of gross, an increase of 8.4 per cent of gross. Combining operating expenses, fixed charges and depreciation, it is found that the balance for dividends in 1912 was 16 per cent of gross against 24.5 per cent of gross in 1903. The former year was the result of \$1 gas, however, and the latter of 80-cent gas, and by comparison the showing is very creditable to the company.

FOREIGN TRADE CHANGES PAST DECADE SHOWN

Commerce of United States With Other Countries During Last Ten Years Undergoes Striking Variations—Cattle Imports

EXPORTS BREADSTUFFS

WASHINGTON—Some striking changes in the foreign trade of the United States during the past decade are illustrated by statements to be published in the December issue of Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance. For example, number of cattle imported during the period in question has increased from 93,000 head in 1902 to 325,000 in 1912; while number exported fell from 327,000, valued at \$24,000,000 in 1902, to 46,000, valued at \$3,500,000 in 1912. Imports of art works in 1902 were valued at \$4,500,000 and in 1912 at \$61,000,000.

Breadstuffs exported fell from \$196,000,000 in 1902 to \$102,000,000 in 1912; while imports increased, meantime, from \$5,500,000 in 1902 to over \$19,000,000 in 1912, the increase having occurred chiefly in wheat, oats, flour, rice-flour and macaroni. Value of meat and dairy products exported fell from \$132,500,000 in 1902 to \$148,000,000 in 1912; while imports increased from \$5,500,000 in 1902 to \$14,250,000 in 1912. Exports of eggs in 1902 was less than 2,000,000 dozen and in 1912, 19,000,000 dozen.

Copper imports show a very large increase, this increase being especially noteworthy, in view of the fact that the United States produces half the world's copper; and does not, therefore, need to import copper for her own use; this increase in imports from 103,000,000 pounds of copper pigs, ingots, and bars in 1902 to 305,000,000 in 1912, being largely accounted for by the fact that the metal in question was sent to the United States by reason of its superior facilities for refining the copper and extracting the precious metals. Copper exports have doubled, from \$355,000,000 in 1902 to \$775,000,000 in 1912. Tin plate imported declined from 135,000,000 pounds in 1902 to 4,500,000 in 1912, while the quantity exported increased from 3,500,000 pounds in 1902 to 183,000,000 pounds in 1912.

Iron and steel manufactures as a whole show a decline in imports and a phenomenal gain in exports, the value of the imports having fallen from \$41,500,000 in 1902 to \$29,330,000 in 1912; while exports grew from \$98,000,000 in 1902 to \$289,000,000 in 1912. The value of imports of automobiles and parts thereof fell from \$5,000,000 in 1906, the first year for which complete statistics are available, to a little over \$2,000,000 in 1912, while the exports increased from \$1,000,000 in 1902 to \$28,000,000 in 1912. Value of imports of India rubber, and substitutes thereof, was, in 1902, \$25,500,000 and in 1912, \$111,000,000 while exports of India rubber manufactures grew from \$4,000,000 in 1912 to \$17,500,000 in 1912.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by the Christian Science Monitor, March 3)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—Stuart Leonard of McKler Co. with friends.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House; Essex.
Cincinnati, A. Cohen of Dan Cohen & Co.; Essex.
Denver, Col.—M. D. Goldman of Golden Eagle Dry Goods Co.; Brew.
El Paso, Tex.—Alte Bargman of Barkman Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—G. Miller of S. Miller & Son; Adams.
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams Marvyn Co.; 135 Lincoln st.; St. Louis, Mo.—A. Epstein; U. S.
Washington, D. C.—H. Weger; U. S.

LEATHER BUYER

London, Eng.—C. Bridges of Munt Bros. & Co.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

TEXAS & PACIFIC NEW TERMINALS

NEW YORK—Texas & Pacific has started construction of its new terminals at New Orleans. The terminal project will be constructed and conducted under a separate organization known as Trans-Mississippi Terminal & Warehouse Company. This company will execute a mortgage covering its property to secure an authorized issue of \$10,000,000 bonds.

No definite plans for permanent financing have yet been arranged, but it is expected approximately \$5,000,000 will be needed. The Gould estate has temporarily loaned the company \$2,700,000 and the company's bankers have advanced another \$1,000,000 for immediate construction. These advances will later be financed, either through sale of bonds if market conditions are favorable, or through sale of short term notes secured by deposit of bonds.

ROCK ISLAND'S PURCHASE

NEW YORK—Rock Island and Chicago & Alton have purchased controlling interest in Peoria Railway Terminal Company, a trolley line between Peoria and Pekin. Price is said to have been \$1,000,000.

SMALL VOLUME TRANSACTIONS FOR FEBRUARY

The month just closed was an unsatisfactory period stock marketwise, as was January.

Transactions in stocks on the New York market were the smallest for February in any year since 1897 and the smallest for any month since July, 1911, although in the latter case it must be considered that there were only 22 trading days.

Stocks were weak during the greater part of the month, for only six days did the average advance. The average price of railroad issues declined to the lowest level since July, 1910, the industrials registered a new low since November, 1911, and the copper fell to the bottom price since December, 1911. During February the rails declined 4.08, the industrials 3.40 and the copper 4.55, showing a general decline of over 15 points from the 1912 top prices.

The following comparative table summarizes the averages:

	20	12	20
Feb. high	44.26	83.64	115.36
Feb. low	39.07	78.72	100.45
Av. Feb. 28	40.43	80.32	110.94
Net decline for Feb.	4.06	3.40	4.55
Jan. high	48.78	88.57	118.10
Jan. low	42.81	81.55	114.20
Net decline for Jan.	3.49	7.46	11.35

*General Electric loss, ex-stock, dividend, accounts for 3.50. Canadian Pacific loss, ex-dividends, equivalent to .91.

Total sales in the New York market were 6,448,955 shares, or 2,111,864 less than in January, and compared with 7,217,071 in February, 1912. Sales on the local exchange totaled 517,088 shares, a decrease of 116,146, as compared with January and 150,908 less than February, 1912.

The appended tabulation shows the total stocks and bonds traded in on the New York, Boston and Philadelphia stock exchanges during February and comparison with other months:

	Shares	New York	Boston	Philad'a
Feb. 1913	6,448,955	517,088	486,390	443,872
Jan. 1913	5,700,819	633,252	455,481	443,872
Jan. 1912	7,217,071	667,594	443,872	443,872
Feb. 1912	4,887,500	510,000	450,000	450,000
Feb. 1911	53,681,500	867,500	1,546,300	1,546,300
Feb. 1910	49,799,000	1,480,900	2,045,035	2,045,035

DISAPPEARANCE OF TELEPHONE CONVERTIBLES

A surprising percentage of American Telephone's \$67,000,000 4½ per cent were paid for in full on the first instalment. The exact percentage will not be known for several days, but it will exceed 90 per cent. This means that instead of the \$34,000,000 called for under the literal terms of the subscription, the big company will come nearer to getting \$60,000,000 in cash. This is, of course, a surfeit of riches for the time being, and a considerable portion of this money will go on interest in loans.

A very important feature of the market position of Telephone stock for the next two years is the virtual disappearance of the old 4 per cent convertible bonds. There are today only \$5,399,000 of these old convertibles outstanding, or say 3 per cent of the original issue of \$150,000,000.

On Dec. 7 last there were \$17,051,000 of these convertibles outstanding. Even as late as Feb. 18 the total was \$16,754,000. But the close of the next day, Feb. 19, saw the total reduced to a little over \$5,000,000, where it now remains.

The conversion of this relatively large amount of bonds in a single day must have created considerable floating stock which has since been pressing for a market.

The \$5,000,000 still unconverted may be accepted as the irreducible minimum and so far as Telephone shares are concerned there will apparently be nothing to depress prices because of conversion until the right to convert the new issue accrues in 1915.

There has been some inquiry as to how long the proceeds of the new bonds might be expected to last. The best answer is that the company is taken care of for 1913 and 1914 and could go even longer if it so desired and financial conditions made it prudent.

PURE OIL COMPANY

NEW YORK—The Pure Oil Company for fiscal year ended Dec. 31 reports: Net earnings, 1912 \$16,678,801, increase \$372,149. Earnings are equal to about 36 per cent on the outstanding common after payment of 6 per cent dividend on the preferred.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY

NEW YORK—International Motor Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1912: Net earnings after all expenses, etc., \$590,149; interest, \$91,101; surplus, \$490,048; preferred dividends, \$185,200; balance, \$313,788; special and extraordinary charges, \$117,151; surplus, \$106,637.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

NEW YORK—International Paper Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1912, compared with year to June 30, 1911: Surplus after charges Dec. 31, 1912, \$1,197,678; June 30, 1911, \$1,180,256; increase \$11,422.

CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY

CHICAGO—The earnings of the Chicago Railway Company from Feb. 1 to Sept. 1, 1912, increased 5 per cent, but during the remaining five months of the fiscal year they increased 9 per cent, making average monthly increase 7 to 8 per cent.

LOWEST LEVEL FOR B. & M. IN A LONG PERIOD

Various Causes Assigned for the Decline in Quotation for the Stock—Large Part of Issue May Go to New Haven

NET EARNINGS SHRINK

The common stock of the Boston & Maine railroad is selling at the lowest level since the road got fairly started early in the last half of the last century. Friday 10 shares sold at 89, ex-dividend \$1.

A point in the prevailing market for Boston & Maine stock, and in that for New Haven also, is the really small volume of sales which is responsible for the present record-low levels. The market in both Boston & Maine and New Haven has been a narrow one, and just as the offering of even a small block of shares has seriously depressed the price, so any attempt to acquire any substantial amount would instantly be reflected in as sharp a decline.

This situation is a factor in the matter of the \$10,663,700 stock issue which has been approved by the Massachusetts railroad commission, and which before long is to be offered to stockholders. Massachusetts law compels an offering price at least par, and a market for Boston & Maine stock of 89 does not augur very well for the new issue.

On the other hand, it is felt by the management that a considerable part of the stock will be subscribed for, because of the fact that no substantial block of Boston & Maine stock could be bought in the open market without rushing up the price close to or above par.

It is a puzzling situation, however, because of the large size of the proposed issue, and the possibility presents itself that New Haven itself might be again called to step into the breach and provide its controlled company with funds by taking even more than its share of the new stock at par.

Boston & Maine's position has been aggravated by the trend of earnings since the closing of the first quarter of the current fiscal year last October. Nov. 1 saw Boston & Maine \$1,100,000 in net ahead of the previous year. During the month, the road lost just \$250,000 in net earnings, and in the following month, December, net operating income declined \$419,464, or 56.7 per cent. In January and February expenses have run large.

As a result of recent months' operations the splendid outlook for the recovery in the early months has clouded considerably. What the full twelve months of June 30 next will show, of course, depends on whether the course of earnings which set in last November is to continue, or whether another change for the better will ensue. If results continue anything like those of recent months, little actual earning power on Boston & Maine's common stock can be expected for the 1913 fiscal period.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—In the absence of more than a meager jobbing demand for turpentine in the primary market and in other leading centers, local operators reduced their prices for the spirits Saturday a quarter cent to 45½¢@46¢, per gallon ex-yard, after learning that the quotation in Savannah had been dropped a half cent to 42¢.

Rosin—Moderate purchasing of the low and medium grades continues to be noted, but the high grades remain devoid of any except a small jobbing inquiry. A noteworthy scarcity of window glass and water-white descriptions of this turpentine derivative is still reported here. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.50, Gen Sam E \$6.60, graded B \$6.70, D \$6.70, E \$6.75, F \$6.80, G \$6.85, H \$6.95, I \$7.05, K \$7.25, M \$7.00, N \$7.00, WW \$8.55, VW \$8.85.

Tar and pitch—Steady absorption of tar continues to be recorded at \$6.62½, but pitch remains dull and virtually neglected, though still available at \$4.25 @4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady, good 6.05; spirits steady, machine 4½¢. Turp at \$2.20; turpentine steady. Hard at \$3 soft \$4; virgin \$4.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits quiet

at 32s 9d; rosin, common, steady at 16s 10½d.

LONDON—Turpentine steady at 31s

4½d; rosin, American standard quiet, at 16s; fine steady at 20s.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 42¢. Sales 209, receipts 97, exports 14, stock 17,200. Rosin firm. Sales 381, receipts 543, exports 514, stock 17,007. Prices: WW, \$7.65; WG, \$7.35; N, \$7.25; M, \$7.30; K, \$7.10; I, \$6.75; H, \$6.60; G, \$6.55; F, \$6.50; E, \$6.45; D, \$6.40; B, \$6.25.

BOSTON & WORCESTER

Gross passenger earnings of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company for February were \$36,692, an increase of 3.4 per cent over corresponding month of a year ago. On a day-for-day comparison with a year ago the gross earnings last month—28 days—showed an increase of 6 per cent. The January gross earnings were about \$41,428, an increase of 22 per cent over a year ago.

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NEW HAVEN MAY NOT FULLY EARN DIVIDEND FOR YEAR

Returns Since November Have Been Less Encouraging, but Results for Fiscal Period Depend Largely Upon Operations During the Next Few Months

The course of railroad earnings in New England since last November compels rather sharp revision of earlier estimates of the results of the New York, New Haven & Hartford for the current fiscal year to end June 30.

The outlook at present is that New Haven will not fully earn its 8 per cent dividend. This change of front has been brought about entirely since last November. At the end of October the New Haven system was \$1,600,000 to the good, over and above proportionate dividend requirements, and indications were that 9 per cent would be shown for the twelve months.

It was in November that the change for the worse began in the earnings of some of the steam rail lines. In that month net revenues declined just \$50,737, a small loss, but significant as breaking a record of successive gains in every previous month of the fiscal period, and rather ominous on account of developing in a month when gross revenues increased by over \$500,000, the exact figure being \$570,000, or 10 per cent.

Then came December with a loss in net earnings of \$529,562, practically 30 per cent, notwithstanding a fair gain in gross of \$163,556. Such figures indicated the expense account wide open. And such has been the case.

During the tremendous burst of traffic offered the New England roads last fall facilities were taxed to the limit, and no expense was spared to provide for its handling.

January and February, for which complete figures are not yet available, were months of big expenses and the outlook for February is for an actual decline in gross. The tolls, it is gratifying to note, continue to hold up their earnings surprisingly well.

The four months' period from last July to last October for New Haven proper was one of splendid recovery. Gross revenues in these months increased

10 per cent and net gained 21 per cent. Results for that period showed New Haven easily earning its 8 per cent dividend—indicated, in fact, a bigger year than even 1910.

Comparison of November and December with the excellent results of the previous four months is made below in the matter of both gross and net revenues:

	Increase—	Gross	%	Net	%
December	...	\$163,556	3.0	\$529,562	*29.0
November	...	\$163,556	3.0	\$529,562	*29.0
July-Oct	...	\$2,282,986	10.3	1,583,352	20.9

*Decrease.

The six months' period closed with net operating income for the steam rail lines of \$12,062,907, an increase of \$1,003,032, or 9.1 per cent. New Haven usually earns about 54 per cent of its net in the first half year, and on this basis the road for the six months showed actual dividend requirements covered, but fell short of earning at the rate of the full 8 per cent for the year. Estimating other income on the basis of last year's with the loss of the Ontario & Western dividend allowed for, and computing charges, taking into consideration the somewhat greater deduction on account of the \$40,000,000 note issue of last fall the following six months' income account has been constructed: Net operating income, \$12,062,907; net income, \$4,800,000; total income, \$16,922,907. Charges, \$8,990,000; divisible surplus, \$7,932,907; six months dividend, \$7,183,324; surplus, \$749,583.

The second half of the fiscal year, the six months beginning January, thus far does not hold forth hope for as good a showing as the period ended Dec. 31. Looks as though New Haven would close another year with a deficit after the payment of its full 8 per cent dividend on its \$179,583,100 capital stock, how great will depend entirely on the volume of traffic offered in New Haven's territory in the months from now to June.

WOOLWORTH'S EXPENDITURES MUCH LARGER

NEW YORK—Report of F. W. Woolworth Company for year ended Dec. 31, 1912, the first issued under present capitalization, shows net available for dividends of \$5,414,798. After payment of \$1,050,000 on the 7 per cent preferred stock there remained a balance of \$4,364,798, equivalent to 8.73 per cent for the \$50,000,000 common. As only two dividends of 1 per cent each were paid on this stock in 1912, the company closed its fiscal year with a surplus of \$3,364,798.

The following table shows net profits for 1912, compared with combined earnings of all concerns included in the merger of December, 1911, for the six previous years:

Leading Events in the Athletic World

YALE BASEBALL PROSPECTS ARE ENCOURAGING

New Coaching System Which Is Proving Very Successful and Abundance of Material Show Chances for Winning Nine

SQUADS ENTHUSIASTIC

NEW HAVEN—With an abundance of veteran material again available for the team, a new coaching system which is already giving every indication of success, and a new cage sufficiently adequate to supply the demands of indoor training, Yale baseball outlook this year is unusually bright. The squads began training in the cage over a month ago with an enthusiasm which has seldom been seen at Yale. It is only through the successful working of the new system of coaching recently adopted that the great number of candidates are being given proper attention. Over 150 men are practicing daily under the direction of Head Coach Quinby, Assistant Coach Tomlinson and Captain Blossom '14.

The squad this year is divided into two parts. Judging from their past performances in baseball here, the coach picked out the 30 most promising candidates who make up the first university squad. The second squad includes all the other candidates who are in charge of Assistant Coach Tomlinson.

Of the men who received their insignia last season for playing against Harvard or Princeton no less than 11 are trying for places on the team again this year. Besides this array of veterans there is an abundance of good material from last year's freshmen men which promises to make the competition for places on the team unusually keen. Among these Reilly '15, captain of his freshmen team and Ripley, pitcher, at present appear almost certain of finding positions on the first team. Reilly will undoubtedly play third, made vacant by the graduation of Captain Merritt last June. Ripley pitched on the freshmen team here, having distinguished himself by holding Princeton's freshmen team to no hits and no runs. Should Ripley recover his last year's form he will undoubtedly be a big factor in making Yale's team this season a success.

In spite of the fact that no less than five veterans of last year's varsity pitching staff are available for use that department is at present giving the coaches much concern. Scott '13, a veteran of two seasons, is a steady pitcher, but is not at all brilliant. S. Leiman '13S, Gile '14, and Dyer '14, are brilliant at times but very erratic. Should either of these men succeed in developing more control, he would rank well among the best college pitchers of the country.

For catcher the same difficulty presents itself—an abundance of material none of which approaches the standard set by "Tale" catchers in past years. Cornish '14 has been moved from the outfield where he played last season, in the hope of making a catcher out of him. His inexperience still shows the need of much development. As he is a good batter his presence on the team would strengthen it materially. Burdette '13S, and Hunter '14, while being more experienced catchers, are weak in batting.

The other positions on the team are sure to be stronger than they have been in many seasons. Both the infielders and outfielders combine good hitting ability with brilliant fielding. Three veterans, Riddell '13S, Harpham '14, and Captain Blossom '14, will probably be found in their old positions at first, second and short. Thus far Shear '15, has been giving every indication of making a strong bid for one of the infield positions. In the outfield Yale will have Schofield '13 and McGee '13, of last year's team with an abundance of other good material that promises to make the competition for places on the first team exciting.

NEWARK PLAYERS OFF TOMORROW

NEW YORK—About a dozen members of the Newark International league baseball team will start for their spring training camp at Savannah, Ga., tomorrow. The party will leave this city on the City of St. Louis of the Savannah day line. Manager Harry Smith will not accompany the team, he being at Hot Springs, where he has been working out with George Bell and Prince Gaskell.

SOCCER PLANS FOR DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—Plans for the organization of a soccer football team at Dartmouth next spring are being made as the result of the interest shown last fall in scrub games. Henry A. Taylor of Brookline is back of the plan. An interfraternity league for class games seem assured.

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOLBOY CHAMPIONS, 1913

40-yard dash—E. A. Teschner, Phillips Exeter Academy, 11.4-5s.
500-yard run—Irving T. Howe, Boston English high school, 34-3-5s.
600-yard run—J. J. Donnelly, Phillips Exeter Academy, 1m. 22-1-5s.
1000-yard run—Gregg Dougherty, Phillips Exeter Academy, 2m. 20-1-5s.
1 mile run—Gaylord Goldsmith, Arlington high school, 4m. 47s.
Running high jump—Lewis Compton, Phillips Exeter Academy, 4ft. 14in.
16-pound shotput—Clifton B. Herd, Phillips Exeter Academy, 38ft. 2in.
45-yard hurdles—Mark Noble, Noble & Greenough, 6-3-5s.

TEAM STANDING

Phillips Exeter, 28
Noble School, 15
English High, 6 1/2
Worcester Academy, 5 1/2
Arlington High, 5
Powder Point, 4

Blue's Baseball Leader Has Record Squad Out for Varsity Positions



CAPT. JOHN T. BLOSSOM '14
Yale varsity baseball team

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Pennsylvania State varsity wrestling team defeated Cornell, Saturday, 5 bouts to 2.

The Princeton freshman basketball five defeated the Yale freshmen, Saturday, 22 to 7.

The West Point Academy basketball five defeated New York University, Saturday, 29 to 21.

The Harvard varsity wrestling team defeated the University of Pennsylvania, Saturday, 14 bouts to 5.

The Annapolis Academy wrestling team defeated the University of Pennsylvania, Saturday, 14 bouts to 5.

The Annapolis Academy gymnastic team defeated the University of Pennsylvania, Saturday, 32 points to 22.

The Hockey Club hockey seven defeated St. Nicholas in an Amateur Hockey League game, Saturday, 4 to 2.

The Cornell varsity basketball five, champions of the Intercollegiate Basketball League, defeated Dartmouth College, Saturday, 27 to 25.

The Wesleyan varsity basketball five defeated Williams, Saturday, 21 to 7. It was Wesleyan's sixth straight victory over Williams in three years.

W. J. Travis won the qualifying gold medal and the Havana cup, Saturday, in the first golf tournament on the links of the Havana, Cuba, Country Club.

The Cornell varsity fencing team defeated Annapolis, Saturday, in a dual meet, 5 bouts to 4. Wadman of Cornell won every bout in which he took part.

Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn of Philadelphia defeated George Brooke and Wilson Potter of the same city in a doubles court tennis match Saturday, 2-6; 6-2; 6-0; 6-2; 6-3.

The Boston Athletic Association 3120-yard relay team established a new world's record in a special race with Dartmouth College, Saturday covering the distance in 6m. 59s. The team was made up of D. S. Caldwell, E. F. Marceau, O. F. Hedlund and T. J. Halpin.

CHICAGO BOWLER TAKES THE LEAD

TOLEDO, Ohio—W. A. Spencer of Chicago won first place of the individual events at the American Bowling congress tournament, yesterday, with a score of 658. J. Wagner of Cincinnati was second with 649. Wilson of Chicago went into fourth place with 642; Howley, who led on Saturday, being held to third place. Bliss, also of Chicago, now is fifth, while John Kurlman, Cincinnati, is sixth. In the two-man events Small and Drew of Chicago rolled into fourth place with 1205, the only score of the day above 1200. C. H. Wood and Al J. Leigh of Chicago are ninth among the leaders of the two-man events, while Murray and Wilson, also of Chicago, are in the select class.

ENTRIES BEING MADE FOR LONG POWER BOAT RACE

Two Are Already Actually Made With Promises of Several Others for the Philadelphia-Bermuda Contest in June

PHILADELPHIA—Much pleasure is being expressed by the race committee of the Philadelphia Yachtsmen's Club, promoter of the annual Philadelphia-Bermuda race to be started from this city on June 7, with its success in obtaining entries for the event. Commodore Lagen of the yachtsmen's club and former Commodore J. G. N. Whitaker, along with a number of others, have obtained one bona fide entry in addition to Commodore Lagen's Dream, the winner of last year's race, and have been promised one of two other entries. The race this year will again be a contest for the James Gordon Bennett cup and a \$1000 cash prize.

The one positive entry is that of the Barbara II., the handsome cruiser of W. M. Duncan, vice-commodore of the Staten Island Yacht Club of New York. A number of other entries are pending with the probabilities that one or more will be signed and closed within a few days. The entering of the boat of Vice-Commodore Duncan carries with it conditions which add a peculiar interest in the big race. Commodore Lagen is anxious to have the cup come to the Yachtsmen's Club of Philadelphia a second time, and still more anxious that it be won again by his boat, the Dream, which would place him in a position of looking forward with considerable hope to win it a third time, when it would remain the property of the Philadelphia club perpetually.

He has signed former Commodore Whitaker as assistant navigator on the Dream in the coming race. The latter is one of the ablest ocean navigators in this vicinity, having won many long distance races with his former boat, the Llys.

WESTERN HIGH SCHOOLS LEAD

WASHINGTON—Shooting in the Inter-city High School League last week indicated Iowa City would take first place in class A and that Salt Lake City was almost a certain winner in class B. These two teams undoubtedly will compete for the national high school rifle shooting championship. Results:

Class A—Iowa City, 975, vs. Deering, Portland, Me., 972; Baltimore Poly, 978, vs. Western, Washington, 784; De Witt Clinton, New York, 900, vs. Eastern, Washington, 784; Morris, New York, 908, vs. Commerce, New York, 834; and Stuyvesant, New York, 913, vs. Brooklyn, defaulted.

Class B—Salt Lake City, 949, vs. Portland, Me., 929; Manual, Washington, 914, vs. Saint Ste. Marie, 904; Susquehanna, 916, vs. Erica Free, 890; Springfield, (Mass.), Tech., 900, vs. St. Louis Manual, 500, and Business, Washington, 819, vs. Tucson, defaulted.

CHANGE IN BROWN BASEBALL PLANS

PROVIDENCE—The baseball management at Brown University has announced that the opening game of the season will be played with the Providence International Club at Melrose park, and not with Trinity as had been scheduled last month, Trinity having given up the date, on request.

Coach Pattee is to make a big cut in the Brown squad within a few days. Durgin is out of the game for the season because of a probation. Pattee relies upon Andrews for first base and Eayrs and Cram for the pitching staff. The loss of Conzelman and Warner will handicap Brown on the ball field. Andrews and Eayrs are champion Providence high players.

TWO COLLEGES ARE STILL TIED

WASHINGTON—Matches in the intercollegiate rifle-shooting tournament last week resulted in Harvard and Massachusetts Agricultural College tying for first place in the Eastern League and West Virginia leading in the Western League. Results:

Eastern League—Harvard, 948; Vermont, 962; Massachusetts Tech., 946; Cornell, 919; Princeton, 919; Rhode Island, 813; North Carolina, 813; Maine, 871; Dartmouth, 808; Lehigh, 917; Massachusetts Agric., 905; Columbia, defaulted; Norwich, 920; Clemson, defaulted.

Western League—California, 913; Nebraska, 838; Wisconsin, 916; Oklahoma, A. and M., 874; Minnesota, 934; Purdue, 911; Michigan Agric., 922; Kansas, 845; Louisiana, 887; United States Veterinary College, 865; West Virginia, 925; Washington State, defaulted; Iowa State, 931; Missouri, defaulted.

GIANTS READY FOR MORE WORK

MARLIN SPRINGS, Tex.—All of the New York Nationals were back in their places here today, and Manager McGraw had the biggest squad of the year out at the park for general work. Although the recent team won both its games on the outing, McGraw was by no means too well pleased with the showing and realizes again that his players are all weak at the bat when they face real pitching. He is, however, enthusiastic over the great showing of young Cooper, the Texas outfielder, and of Demaree, and both of the recruits are now regarded as certain to be kept all through the season.

FIVE GAMES FOR YALE FRESHMEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale freshmen football schedule for 1913 provides for games with Worcester Academy here Oct. 4, with Phillips Exeter here Oct. 18, with Phillips Andover at Andover Nov. 1, with Princeton here Nov. 3 and at Cambridge with Harvard Nov. 15.

B. A. A. TEAM MEETS STEWARTONS OF OTTAWA TONIGHT

Visiting Seven Will Give Spectators an Exhibition of Real Canadian Style Hockey and Individual Work in Arena Contest

The hockey game tonight between the B. A. A. and the Stewartons of Ottawa at the Boston Arena promises to be an exciting affair, for the Canadians are hopeful of defeating the local boys and the latter are confident they will be unable to.

The game will also be a contest in which the Stewartons will play the real Canadian style of hockey, that is individual work, while the B. A. A. seven will play what has been termed the American style, which is principally teamwork and passing.

This will be the first game of the B. A. A. team for over a week and the men have benefited by the rest. All are in excellent condition and they will put up a great battle against the Canadians.

On Thursday night the Pilgrim A. A., which has come to the front so strongly by their sensational defeat of the Sherbrookes last week, will play the Frontenacs of Kingston, Ont., and on Saturday night, the B. A. A. seven will also play this Canadian team, thus giving local fans a line on the relative merits of the two local teams. The game tonight will start at 8:15 with the following lineup:

B. A. A. STEWARTONS
Osmond, L.W. Gilmour
Clifford, C. Smith
Hicks, F. Dine
Hornblower, R.W. Graham
Huntington, C.P. Kerr
Foster, B. P. Fournier
Canterbury, G. Hebert

MARSHALL BEATS CAPABLANCA IN CHESS TOURNAY

HAVANA—The twelfth round of play in the Cuban chess tournament takes place today with the contestants paired as follows: Janowski vs. Blanco, Corzo vs. Marshall, Kupchik vs. Jaffe and Capablanca vs. Chajes.

Frank J. Marshall, United States Cuban champion, in their adjourned game from the tenth round yesterday and the American's lead was thereby increased to 1 1/2 points, with a total of 9, against Capablanca's 7 1/2.

The game lasted 54 moves. When play stopped on Friday Capablanca had what appeared to be slightly the superior position, but Marshall outplayed his young rival in splendid fashion. It was the first time that Marshall has won a game from Capablanca since their match for the Pan-American championship.

Janowski finished two of his adjourned games yesterday winning from Chajes in the game from the fourth round, which has been twice adjourned. It lasted 110 moves. A draw resulted from his game with Jaffe in the ninth round. The standing:

Marshall 9 2 1/2 Jaffe 4 6 7
Janowski 7 3 Chajes 2 1/2 6 1/2
Kupchik 6 5 Corzo 2 9

PLANNING NOW FOR POLO MATCH

NEW YORK—Preparations for the international polo matches for the Westchester cup are rapidly assuming definite form. The members of the committee have held a number of informal meetings at the Whitehall Club, at which August Belmont and Harry Payne Whitney of the Meadowbrook Club have argued that the number of stands about the field at Westbury, L. I. should be increased in order to accommodate the expected crowds.

It is planned approximately to double the seating capacity about the great field on Long Island, and H. L. Herbert, chairman of the polo association, pointed out that in order to have the stands in readiness it would be necessary to arrange for their construction at once. There will be a joint meeting of the International committee and the Meadowbrook committee within a few days, at which it is hoped the location of these new stands and details as to the preparation of the field will be decided.

Mr. Herbert said that all of the arrangements had been completed so the English challenging team may practise on the field of the Piping Rock Country Club at Locust Valley, L. I., beginning on Thursday, May, 15.

MORE CLAIMS ARE ALLOWED

AUBURN, N. Y.—The board of arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues has handed down the following decisions: Claims allowed—Player Noyes against Spokane. J. Peardy against Springfield, Ohio.

Claims Disallowed—A. E. Spencer against Ogden, Utah. Tenor against Great Falls, Mont. Hemphill against Columbus, Ohio.

Awards—M. Fitzgerald to Troy. J. McGuire to Danville, Ill. G. D. Pittman to Great Bend, Kan. J. A. Hamilton to Traverse City, E. Brennan to Syracuse.

Applications granted—H. L. Brown and Harry Lake to be free agents. Player Hendline to be free agent from Troy, N. Y. Fred Annis to be free agent from Tacoma, Wash.

Applications disallowed—Lester Bachmann and Player Nattress.

The following notices were given out: Aurora franchise and players in Wisconsin-Illinois league, transferred to Fox du Lac, Bussano franchise and players in Western Canada league transferred to Saskatoon. Franchise and players of Columbia in South Atlantic league transferred to Charleston, S. C.

BIG GYMNASIAC EXHIBIT TO BE HELD SATURDAY

Municipal Athletic Association Has Provided Excellent Program With Leading Clubs and Schools Entering Teams

HELD IN SO. ARMORY

Next Saturday evening, March 8, a gymnastic exhibition on a large scale will be conducted in the South armory by the Municipal Athletic Association. The program includes a variety of physical activities to be presented by 1000 men, women and children from municipal and private gymnasiums, settlements, clubs and other institutions and schools, including the Boy Scouts, the Y. M. C. A., Y. M. C. U., Boston Athletic Association gymnasium, etc.

The purpose of the gymnastic exhibition is largely educational, but it will be entertaining as well. There will be accommodations for 3000 spectators. Admission will be free, but by ticket only. Application for tickets may be made by mail only to the Municipal A. A. office with stamped envelope. No tickets at the office.

The features are to be a march-review of all participants, each class or group carrying a banner of its gymnasium or organization; class drills with dumb-bells, wands, free exercises by representatives of the various organizations, gymnastic dances and folk dancing in variety, apparatus work on horse, buck, bar, etc.; ground tumbling, hand balancing, pyramids, fencing drill and bouts, club swinging, obstacle races, potato races.

A special feature will be a military wall scaling contest between teams from the first and seventh companies, Coast Artillery Corps, M.V.M., who will compete for a Municipal A. A. shield.

The participating organizations are: municipal gymnasiums, with a class composed of men representing eight city gymnasiums; Abraham Lincoln and girls' high schools, representing the public schools; Brookline municipal gymnasium; Boston Athletic Association gymnasium; Young Men's Christian Association; Young Men's Christian Union; Posse Normal School of Gymnastics; Volkmann School, North End Union; Roxbury Turnverein, Swedish Gymnastic Club and the Boy Scouts.

The committee of arrangements is composed of Baroness Rose Posse, chairman; Oliver L. Hebert, general manager; Christian Eberhard, floor director; James L. Walsh, Ernst Hermann, Dr. L. R. Burnett, Mrs. Agnes C. Bulger, Miss Hope W. Narey, assistant floor directors; Dr. A. E. Garland, chairman of committee on gymnastic contests, and E. B. Mero, secretary of Municipal A. A., ex-officio.

CRICKET DATES ARE NAMED FOR COMING SEASON

An interesting schedule of games has been arranged for the cricket clubs in and around Greater Boston this summer. Secretaries of 10 clubs drew up the schedule and 55 games are to be played on 19 playing days. The first game takes place May 10 and the last Sept. 6. The full schedule follows, with the game being played on the grounds of the team first named:

May 10—Everett and St. George, Brockton and Canton.
May 17—Canton and Needham, Boston and Everett, Caribbean and Brockton.
May 24—Everett and Needham, Beverly and St. George, W. I. W. and Caribbean, Canton and Boston.
May 30—New Bedford and Brockton.
June 7—Needham and W. I. W., St. George and Canton, Beverly and Boston.
June 14—Beverly and Canton, Brockton and St. George, W. I. W. and Caribbean, Needham and Boston.
June 21—St. George and Needham, Beverly and Brockton, Everett and Boston.
June 28—Needham and Brockton, Everett and Beverly, Boston and St. George.
July 5—Boston and Beverly.
July 12—Everett and W. I. W., Canton and Brockton, Boston and Needham, Beverly and St. George.
July 19—Needham and Canton, Everett and Brockton, Brockton and Caribbean.
July 26—W. I. W. and Needham, Beverly and Brockton, St. George and Boston.
Aug. 2—Brockton and Beverly, Everett and St. George, Caribbean and W. I. W.
Aug. 9—Needham and Everett, Canton and Beverly, St. George and Canton.
Aug. 16—Needham and St. George, Everett and Brockton, Boston and Canton.
Aug. 23—Brockton and Needham, W. I. W. and Everett, St. George and Boston.
Aug. 30—Beverly and Needham, St. George and W. I. W., Brockton and Boston.
Sept. 6—Boston and Everett, W. I. W. and Brockton.

M'LEAN IN SPECIAL RACE

The third annual skating carnival for the Ellis Memorial Club in the Boston Arena March 4 is the only occasion for the public to see what the Boston Skating Club is doing. Their best skaters have just returned from the international skating competition in Ottawa, where their skating was much admired by the Canadians, where Miss Theresa Weld was given the prize for the most graceful waltzing. The Minto Club of Ottawa, which won the Duke of Connaught cup, is sending some of its winning team to take part in the program; also members of the Earl Grey Club of Montreal are coming to take part with two champion teams of two and four persons each.

Robert McLean, champion amateur speed skater of the world, will be seen in a half-mile race with Gordon Thompson, in which he will endeavor to lower his record for the distance.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Having decided that we should never be careless with a mid-iron, we will now consider the club itself. In the first place, it is practically the first club in the list from driver down to putter, with which we play shots of varying degrees of length. True, a half-cleek is a useful shot, especially on a seaside links, but one very seldom sees it used in this country, where the inland courses enable us to use a mid-iron more easily for this length of shot without the same danger of the ball being deflected by the wind.

Thus we may say the mid-iron is the first club which we use for half-swing. Few shots are prettier than this particular one when correctly played. Yet, as I said before, how seldom do we see this accomplished. I am not going into details as to how to do it, but one point to be emphasized is the straightness of both arms at the moment the club meets the ball. Also, if you have hit it just right, at the finish the upper edge of your club head should be perpendicular to the ground, so that a line drawn along it and then extended would reach the earth. The bottom edge of the face will therefore be the nearest part of the club to the hole, the toe being directly above the heel.

The mid-iron is particularly useful for little running up shots to the green. There should be absolutely no move-

ment of the body and very little of the arms. It is nearly all from the wrist. One special thing I noticed abroad was how slowly the club is taken back in these shots. There is nothing jerky about it. It starts slowly and having such a short distance to travel backwards, no great speed can be obtained. The club is brought through in spite of its being so short a swing. So many people in the old country carry two mid-irons, a heavy one and a light one. For the above shot the heavy one is almost invariably used.

Another time when a mid-iron is taken in preference to a mashie is when playing on a muddy course. If the ball lies partially imbedded of course you must use the latter club, but if lying fairly well, though the ground be soft so that taking turf is not desirable, a mid-iron is very useful for approaching. If you were to play such a ball with a mashie you would have to make sure of hitting the ball nearer its center, in other words, deliberately half-topping it. The way to do this is to look at the back of the ball instead of the ground behind it as is usual in mashie shots. This, en passant, is an invaluable hint for shots played with an iron club off a tee, if you want distance. However, in regard to the shot from a soft, muddy lie it will be readily understood that by taking the mid-iron instead of the mashie the chances of failure are considerably lessened.

I had always made use of my mashie under such circumstances and after a good deal of practice achieved a certain amount of success. My gratification in mastering this shot was rudely disturbed last year however, when I lost a very important match played on a beautiful dry, sunny day after the previous round had been played in rain and mud. In spite of these disadvantages my victory in the former match had been principally due to laying these purposely half-topped mashie shots within holing distance. Judge of the disappointment the next day when my mashie played traitor and lost the game for me. Shot after shot was topped. One usually learns something from being beaten and I sat down and worked this out afterwards. It is but natural that a number of shots purposely topped in succession should make one likely to continue topping with the same club. Therefore instead of playing a mashie thus on soft ground try a mid-iron with its straighter face instead of the more more lofted club with its tendency to take turf. In a word it pays to use a mid-iron very frequently in wet weather for those approach shots for which you would take a mashie under ordinary circumstances. It is not because the mashie could not be successfully used, but in order to eliminate the danger of throwing yourself off your ordinary game. Having proved this to my satisfaction by a number of experiments I asked one of our best professionals if he agreed with this theory and found he always employs the same method, so others may find the hint useful.

CLUB ANNOUNCES SCHEDULE FOR SUMMER SEASON

NEW YORK—Yachtsmen who race on Long Island sound and who have been waiting for the New York Yacht Club to fix its dates for the season were pleased to learn yesterday that their schedule had been announced. The first race is to be held on the sound off Glen Cove on June 28. Last year this was held on Sept. 5, off Glen Cove. The second race scheduled will be for the Glen Cove cups on July 5, also off Glen Cove.

The race for the autumn cups will be sailed on Sept. 4 off Glen Cove. The rendezvous will be announced later, but it is sure to be some time early in August. While nothing official has been announced concerning the itinerary of the cruise, it is understood that the yachts probably will meet either at New London or Newport, and race around Cape Cod to Marblehead.

HARVARD STARTS SPRING PRACTISE

Harvard's varsity baseball squad will hold its first spring practise in the cage this afternoon. Battery and fielding candidates, as well as all freshman candidates, will report.

The university squad of 50 men worked out regularly for five weeks last fall, a good opportunity for examination of material being offered by the 26 games which were played. Owing to the vacancies caused by graduation, Captain Wingate and Coach Sexton are confronted with a difficult problem in the building up of a strong team, in spite of the fact that there is much good material.

The final cut in the fall squad left about 25 men, who will start practise today. In addition, a number of men who have hitherto been unable to report will begin work today for the first time.

FRESHMAN SOCCER STARTS

Candidates for the Harvard Freshman Association football team will hold their first practise on Soldiers Field this afternoon. No previous experience is necessary, and all freshmen not engaged in other sports are urged to report. The main points of the game will be outlined at a blackboard talk by D. R. deLoraine, I.G.B., who is to act as coach for the 1916 team. A schedule of games with club and school teams is being arranged.

STAHL PLANS BATTERY PRACTISE

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Manager Stahl of the Boston Americans plans to give those members of his squad who have already reported here their first practise of the year today. All of the pitchers and catchers with the exception of Pitcher O'Brien are expected to report today and the manager's first work will be to get his battery candidates in shape for actual work when the other men report next week.

TRACK MEN UNABLE TO COMPETE

ITHACA—Eleven members of the Cornell varsity track team will be unable to take part in athletics this year, according to figures compiled Saturday.

Some of them have been put on probation, others have been advised not to take part in any student activity. Fritz, Cornell's best pole vaulter, is on probation and cannot compete. He was a frequent point winner in dual meets last year and scored at the intercollegiate. Luxens, the most promising high hurdler, has left college; Williams, another hurdler, cannot compete. Chapsen, a high jumper, is out. Others who are not allowed to come out for the track are Longfield, in the distance runs; Gernow, in the broad and high jump; Wallace, a quarter-mile, who runs in 51s., and Bannister, a good hammer thrower. Little, a broad jumper, has been forced to quit, and Fane, another broad jumper, with a record of 22ft., has gone out for baseball.

BOSTON STARTS PRACTISE

ATHENS, Ga.—Manager Stallings of the Boston Nationals expects to put his men through their first spring practise of 1913 here today. Twenty-three players have already reported leaving 10 more to come in. Catcher Rariden, who has not yet signed his contract, has reported.

If You Own an Automobile Or Want to Purchase One

You will do yourself a real favor by watching every day the Automobile Advertising which appears in the Monitor up to and including the week of the Auto Show which will be held March 8-15.

THE HOME FORUM

Use of Book Learning

LET no man deride the value of book associations. In books one has the companionship of the best men and women of all time. He learns to look at human experience from the highest viewpoint that the race reached at its several stages. How can one understand the war in Macedonia who knows nothing of the history back of it? What light on the present things a knowledge of even the far glorious past of Greece may throw? Who can estimate clearly the meaning of the modern propaganda for the referendum to the people who has not studied the working of this method in past experiments in democracy? Not that one is to conclude that the present experiment must have the same outcome; but no one can know the pitfalls of any measure proposed modernly for the betterment of human conditions, and its advantages, too, so well as those who have entered into the sober judgment of history on past human experience in the same things, tried out in different times and under different conditions.—Mary Stanhope.

Praise for "Society Woman"

It may be said of the "society woman" of today that she is a distinct factor for good because she cannot possibly be moved by any impulse of personal gain, asserts a writer in *Harpers Bazar*. The element of self-advancement is eliminated from her work. She works generally for others and not for herself. She does not wish public position; she does not strive for wealth. She is a voluntary public servant, and the public is fast awakening to the unselfishness of her position.

Every call of duty is a test of fitness. If we could so see it our fidelity might be largely increased.—Baptist Standard.

TRUE SUSTENANCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE age of materialism is passing. Along all lines of human endeavor, social, economic, industrial, there is felt the impulse toward better conditions. Mankind has become quickened, stirred from its lethargic slumber, made to realize that the "flesh-pots of Egypt" do not and cannot satisfy. This newly awakened aspiration for better things seeks to find expression in altruistic work, philanthropic enterprises, all the thousand and one plans for social betterment. But even these efforts to be helpful fail to satisfy completely. Why? Is it not because they do not reach the root of the trouble? Is the real quest understood, even by the most eager seekers?

Hundreds of years ago the prophet Amos uttered a word of warning: "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord God, that I will send a famine in the land, not a famine of bread, nor a thirst for water, but of hearing the words of the Lord. And they shall wander from sea to sea, and from the north even to the east, they shall run to and fro to seek the word of the Lord, and shall not find it." Philosophers, educators, physicists, men trained in methods of research, in tracing phenomena back to their efficient causes, have in the past overlooked to a

large extent the fact that social unrest springs from one root and one only—the human aspiration toward higher ideals. Underlying all these physical activities and this mental uneasiness is the hunger for Truth, for "hearing the words of the Lord." In fulfillment of the prophecy, the "famine" is upon the land.

After years of indulgence in all that human experience can afford of pain and pleasure, after countless disappointments and griefs, mankind is at last becoming conscious of its real need, of its true nature. It is beginning to see that all the discord in life arises from a false concept of man and of his relation to God. Like the cave-men of the ancient allegory so imprisoned that they saw only shadows of people passing behind them and thought these shadows the real objects so mortals have long been dwellers in the cave of materialism, accepting as realities the shifting sense dreams which constitute human existence.

While admitting theoretically the Biblical statement that man is made in the image and likeness of God, mankind has never seriously set itself to consider just what this means, what it implies, still less attempted to work out life's problems from this basis; but now mortals are driven to look beyond the fleeting things of sense, to "seek the word of the Lord." A sage of old to whom a glimpse of reality had come, once wrote, "Thou hast made us for Thyself, and our hearts are restless till they rest in Thee," and in later years, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, voiced the same truth: "When we realize that Life is Spirit, never in nor of matter, this understanding will expand into self-completeness, finding all in God, good, and needing no other consciousness" (Science and Health, p. 264).

Now, having found that the husks of materiality can furnish no true sustenance, having "come to himself," what is the next step for the repentant mortal to take? He must arise and go to his Father, eternal Truth and Love. Acknowledging that his erroneous concepts, his wrong thoughts have caused all his misery, he must consciously and deliberately change them. He must arrest the illusive, misleading impressions at the threshold of consciousness and refuse them entrance. His work must be both destructive and constructive. False concepts must be repudiated and cast out, right thoughts must be sedulously cultivated and held steadfastly.

This new temple of being which all Christian Scientists are trying to build is founded on unchanging Principle, the allness of God and, logically consequent, the unreality of evil, of sin, sickness and death. As in a material building each bit of wood or brick must be just right to fit into its proper place, so each thought must be true and right. What we see, humanly speaking, is a picture of thought thrown on the screen of time and space, so if there is a condition of inharmoniousness in our life, whether it takes the shape of disease or any other discordant form, we may know that it is simply a reflection of the wrong thoughts we have been harboring, consciously or unconsciously. We need

Extravagance and Cost of Living

Our first impulse is to rule out of court the person who denies the high cost of living. But we ought first to see if he hasn't something to say that will help us in wrestling with the problem. Dr. George K. Holmes, who has been studying the question for the agricultural department at Washington, has figures to prove that the prices of many things are not unprecedented, but are high by reason of comparison with an era of low prices in the later years of the '80s and throughout the '90s. He shows for example, says Leslie, that the farm price of beef was higher from 1881 to 1885 and from 1896 to 1900 than in any subsequent year except 1911 and 1912. Other factors to which this government expert refers as being responsible for high living cost are the luxuries and pleasures now demanded as a matter of course by every one. During the last decade the scale of extravagance on which we live has risen equally with the increased cost of living. Dr. Holmes mentions the motion picture show, the card-party prize, the automobile, tipping, buying on credit and in small packages, buying by telephone and demanding free delivery as some of the changes in general habits, all of which have helped to swell the cost of living.

never be in doubt as to whether a thought is right or wrong. Consider whether the argument would lead if carried out, whether toward harmony or discord, whether toward divine Mind or mortal mind. "Whatever things are true, whatever things are honest, whatever things are just, whatever things are pure, whatever things are lovely, whatever things are of good report . . . think on these things." These are the "deep things of God." If one's thought is at variance with anything enumerated in this category, if it is opposed to God in any particular, then it is wrong and must be changed before the harmony of ever-present good can be manifest in one's life.

Truly mortals have "run to and fro," seeking for peace and satisfaction, but their search has been unsuccessful because they have thought to find in outer, material conditions, that which only a transformed mentality can give. "When we come to have more faith in the truth of being than we have in error, more faith in Spirit than in matter, more faith in living than in dying, more faith in God than in man, then no material suppositions can prevent us from healing the sick and destroying error (Science and Health, p. 368). When our whole heart enters into the search for God, then, according to His gracious promise, we shall surely find Him; we shall be fed with the bread of Life, that heavenly manna which is hidden from sensual knowledge, and then will the "famine" be over.

From "Song of the Nightingale"

"Tis sweet to hear the merry lark,
That bids a blithe good-morrow;
But sweeter to hark in the twinkling dark
To the soothing song of sorrow.
O nightingale! What doth she ail?
And is she sad or jolly?
For ne'er of earth was a sound of mirth
So like to melancholy."

The merry lark, he soars on high.
No worldly thought o'ertakes him;
He sings aloud to the clear blue sky,
And the daylight that awakes him.
As sweet a lay, as loud as gay,
The nightingale is, thrilling;
With feeling bliss no less than his,
Her little heart is thrilling.

Selecting Tall Vases

The commonest fault with tall flower-jars is their lack of an adequate base, a fact which leads them to fall over too easily. In selecting the vase, this is an important point to give attention. In general, the base should be broader than the top, for, when in use, the flowers projecting high above it make any top-heaviness more pronounced, and trouble results.—Suburban Life.

Growth of Rural Delivery

When President Cleveland retired from office rural free delivery was only an experiment, the public is reminded by Everybodies. Today there are upward of 40,000 carriers traveling more than a billion miles a year, carrying mail to the rural population.

LIVERPOOL PARKS NEAR TO THE PEOPLE

LIVERPOOL, as befits a city of its size and population, is well equipped with public parks and playgrounds, which, needless to say, are much appreciated by the citizens. They are situated so as to be easily accessible from any of its suburbs. In fine weather especially when the city bands perform, as they do frequently, these open spaces are thronged by all classes of people. Under the management of the parks and gardens committee of the corporation, and private persons, are Sefton park, Princes park, Wavertree park, Newsham park, Sefton park, Stanley park, and Calderstones park. In addition there are extensive playgrounds in various parts of the city, and open spaces, such as Kensington gardens, have been made in some of the most crowded places. The Palmhouse in Sefton park was presented in 1896 by Yates Thompson, at a cost of £12,000. It is over 70 feet high and is surmounted by a bright copper weather vane representing the ship of Columbus. The Palmhouse contains some beautiful statuary.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
PALMHOUSE IN SEFTON PARK, LIVERPOOL, ENG.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
LAKE IN NEWSHAM PARK, LIVERPOOL, ENG.

SHORTER SESSIONS IN SCHOOLS

IS it necessary for a child to spend five hours a day in school? This is one of the questions of the hour which sounds clearly the note of a new educational ideal. It is found in cases where for one reason or another—crowded rooms or the introduction of manual training—the hours devoted to book work in school are shortened for the individual child, that the children actually accomplish as much in the shorter hours in many cases as they did when a longer period was devoted to a given subject. Now it would seem that here is a hint for the relief alike of teachers and pupils.

In all gatherings of thoughtful teachers where excellent ideas for child culture are put forth the corollary of every helpful plan invariably is, "But what can you do with such large classes?" It may almost be said that until the teachers can have the number of children in the class cut by half any new ways and devices are futile. The teachers are already doing the best they can under the handicap of twice as many children to care for as can fairly be attended to.

Consequently many educators are asking if a more general experiment of the shorter session might not be feasible to relieve this overwork and overteaching of the teachers. The comparative success of schools where with small classes and shorter hours pupils sometimes make more rapid progress than in crowded classes hints that to send children to school for, say, three hours, and thus make all classes into two, requiring of the public school teachers six hours' work under easier conditions instead of five under hard ones might solve the problem for teachers and children alike. This dividing of the school work might with the smaller classes do away with much home work for the teacher, and so in the end work out more actual freedom for her. In some schools the hours are fewer in school, but more home study is required. It is urged that there is no harm in home study if the child has fewer hours in school. Home study tends to individual development, to independence, on the part of the child. Of course, conditions vary in different schools. If there are schools in localities where it is better for the children to be under the care of teachers for the greater part of the day they might be watched over at play or study by a single teacher, who can handle a large number under such conditions, leaving the actual teaching work to be done in smaller groups.

Work of the Bee

The bee and the spider, as compared by Dean Swift, are types of human thinking. The bee flits from flower to flower, collecting honey which is a delicious food for many others than itself alone. It is constantly in motion, constantly at work, seeking in every place where beauty smiles the rewards of faithful search. The spider remains quiet in a single spot, spinning the threads that are to snare a prey. There is no injury to the blossoms in the bee's happy employment. Indeed besides distilling honey he stirs the pollen of the flower to action, and the reappearance of these flowers another season is in many cases supposed to depend on the hospitality they afford to the bee. The bee has a gay song, hint of the pleasure, as well as the assiduity of its toil. The bee provides for weeks to come and when its store is taken away goes busily to work to replenish it. There seems to be almost no limit to the bee's productive power.

Christ will never accommodate his morality to the times, nor to the inclination of men.—Adam Clark.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Useful Little Invention

When a screw is being driven into a piece of wood, the pointed thread acts as a kind of chisel. It cuts a winding groove deep in the wood, and fills this groove with its metal thread. The thread has then a gripping force equal to that of hundreds of little teeth, and it is impossible to pull the screw out without first tearing away the wood. When a screw is driven into a metal groove, all the resistant power of the metal helps to prevent the screw being jolted or torn out.

It is thought that the idea of the screw was obtained from the twisted tusk of the narwhal, a curious kind of fish of the whale family, says the *Children's Magazine*. At first harpoons and arrow-heads were made in the shape of a twisted narwhal's horn, and then a clever Greek, Archimedes, used a twisted hollow tube to lift water from a river and irrigate the dry land. This was, no doubt, the first use of the idea which is now of importance to all engineers.

Picture Puzzle



What article of harness?
ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Salmon.

Action of the Sun

The towering Washington monument, solid as it is, cannot resist the heat of the sun, poured on its southern side on a midsummer's day, without a slight bending of the gigantic shaft, which is rendered perceptible by means of a copper wire, 174 feet long, hanging in the center of the structure, and carrying a plummet suspended in a vessel of water. At noon in summer the apex of the monument, 550 feet above the ground, is shifted, by expansion of the stone, a few hundredths of an inch toward the north. High winds cause perceptible motions of the plummet, and in still weather delicate vibrations of the crust of the earth, otherwise unperceived, are registered by it.—Scientific American.

A great deal is heard nowadays about spelling reform. School teachers are, however, daily engaged in this work. Here is an example of phonetic spelling from an essay on "My Mother" produced by a boy of 9: "My mother is bay king today. She is making taty pye."

Telephone Etiquette

There are still a few people of the old regime who refuse to have a telephone in their house. This is because they dislike the discourtesies to which the wire subjects them. One who would not venture to call upon a family at an unreasonable hour will call on the telephone, often interrupting breakfast or even dinner, insisting thus on an interview which might be refused at the door of the house. It has become indeed quite the rule now for the maid to answer the telephone, as she does the door, and inquire the caller's name and business before she announces the call to her mistress.

Invitations are given and accepted over the telephone. This gives rise to many mistakes. Telephone messages are left with some one else than the person concerned and then forgotten. In many ways the telephone makes for time-saving and accuracy, but in some instances it works the other way. To use the telephone for anything else than quick business calls is in most communities a piece of selfishness. Other people are more than likely to be waiting, especially if one line or the other is a party line. The limitation in cities to five minutes for telephone calls is by no means unreasonable.

Of course, there is the other side. How much more business, social or more serious, is conducted with the telephone than could be done in the old way of writing letters and waiting for replies! On the whole, those who are annoyed by discourtesies on the part of their telephone correspondents may well be patient under this infliction, grateful for the enormous advantages the wire represents.

We are not owners of the Philippine islands. We hold them in trust for the people who live in them. They are theirs for the uses of their life. We are not even their partners. It is our duty, as trustees, to make whatever arrangement of government will be most serviceable to their freedom and development. Here again we are to set up the rule of right and justice.—Woodrow Wilson.

Once separate the idea of pardon from purity; once make it an exemption from outward punishment and not the admission of the reformed mind to favor and communion with God, and the doctrine of pardon becomes your peril.—Channing.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 3, 1913

Exit President Enter Professor

AFTER twenty-five years of practically continuous federal service, judicial and administrative, William Howard Taft tomorrow will "come back to Yale," a professor where hitherto he has been an alumnus and fellow. His successor in the presidency, conversely, mounts from a career mainly academic to one supremely political. Never has the republic seen anything corresponding to this situation. Mr. Taft's last words as President have indicated a magnanimity on his part toward critics and open and secret foes that has done much to make him much more popular now than he was when the people went to the polls in November. He has not substantially altered his opinions or convictions as the result of his defeat. His words to his prospective associates at Yale about the necessity of combining to resist those who would overturn established political precedents indicate that, as he teaches youth and as he appears at civic functions henceforth, he is still to be reckoned with as a conservative. Both his past record and his future duty he views with a certain aloofness or indifference to immediate criticism and a reluctance to be drawn into anything so undignified as personal enmities and recriminations. Such action tends to inspire respect, and makes his exit from high office worthy and gracious. Seldom, if ever, has transfer of office and personal power coincident with revolution in party ascendancy been effected, so far as the retiring official could shape it, with such courtesy and good will.

President Taft becomes a private citizen again, confident that time will give him just rating as a political leader and statesman than he thinks the voters did last November. Many shrewd students of men and history, who were constrained by duty to vote against reelection of the Republican candidate, agree with this confident hope of the prospective Yale professor. As the obvious failures of Taft, the politician, recede, and as the historian separates those factors in Mr. Taft's defeat for which he was responsible from those for which his party was to blame, it will probably be found that he championed much in the way of wholesome innovation as well as holding on to time-tested traditions.

At the crisis of his career he allied himself with the wrong faction of his party, a mistake his successor is avoiding, being far shrewder and much nearer the people. In time, the nation will, we think, have to come to Mr. Taft's ideal of arbitration of all issues between nations and to his budget system of spending a revenue, gained, so far as the tariff is concerned, by duties determined by expert investigators. His method of combating business monopoly injustices has been vigorously applied. Its final indorsement by the American democracy is an open question. To decree competition, either by judicial order or by congressional statute, is one thing; to work it is quite another. Yet President Taft has done much to determine the feasibility of regulated combination.

Shedding Light on Money Problem

BEFORE the American people today no question awaiting decision is at once more important and complex than that of money in its higher economic sense. Money has been described as the vital fluid of commerce. Definitions of it have become so numerous in recent years, however, that they come trippingly to the tongue of nearly every student of current events. Ordinary people know money as the circulating medium, as the one commodity that is finally exchangeable for all other commodities. Money sets and keeps all the forces of modern human intercourse in action. Its influence upon life in the cottage is relatively as great as upon life in the castle. It is at once the product and the support of labor. It is the keystone of credit. Upon its fixity of value, its fluidity, its circulation, its distribution, hang the prosperity of nations and the comfort of their peoples. By the vast majority of mankind its real nature and function is little understood. It is too often ignorantly regarded as an instrument especially designed for the use of governments, banks and capitalists. As a matter of fact, in its form of currency, it is intended to be and should be a public convenience. Its service to humanity is immeasurable; the freedom of that service should be jealously guarded, for the monopolization of money would be a crime against civilization, a curse to the human race.

It is highly essential, therefore, that at the present time the mass of the American people shall, by every possible and legitimate means, be led into a comprehensive understanding of the complex phases the money problem has taken on in their own country. More or less is known, by all newspaper readers, of the subject of banking and currency, for during the last few years the various bankers associations have discussed it freely, it has been handled exhaustively by the United States monetary commission, in the form of the Aldrich bill it has come before Congress; it has been editorially commented upon by the press; it has found its way into state and national politics. A vast amount of literature treats of it. There has been necessity, however, for a compendium that would deal with the subject popularly, that is to say, simply, while dealing with it thoroughly.

The Hon. Charles N. Fowler, for sixteen years a representative in Congress, for fourteen years a member of the banking and currency committee, and for eight years its chairman, has brought together under the chairmanship and general direction of "Uncle Sam," six fictitious persons, known respectively as Mr. Farmer, Mr. Lawyer, Mr. Merchant, Mr. Banker, Mr. Laboringman and Mr. Manufacturer, in his book, "Seventeen Talks on the Banking Question," and in the early hours of seventeen nights he has given these an opportunity of discussing the money question in all its bearings. The discussion takes on the tone of a friendly but vigorous debate, and infused into it is the knowledge of the subject that the author has acquired through years of study and experience in public and private life.

This book seems to us worthy of wide reading and earnest consideration. Dealing with a subject of great moment, it simplifies complexities and gives to a dry matter a new and popular interest.

THE MORAL intervention of civilization appears to be what Mexico stands most in need of.

Suffrage at the Inauguration

METHODS adopted by the champions of equal suffrage on both sides of the Atlantic have challenged and are challenging criticism. There is a wide difference of opinion concerning them. Many who favor the extension of the franchise to women are doubtful regarding the wisdom of some of the steps taken to bring it about. Putting aside all other phases of the aggressive campaign waged by the leaders of the movement, a question of present interest is whether the appearance of representatives of the suffrage movement in the inauguration procession, or in connection with the inauguration procession, is necessary to the advancement of the cause. Two statements made by representatives of the opposing forces among the women—those for and those against suffrage—go far toward typifying the general state of public opinion on the subject. One of these declares that the demonstration made in relation to the Washington ceremonial has "stirred up latent thought in regard to women's suffrage" as nothing else could have done; the other contends that the demonstration will do "absolutely no good." Perhaps a calm and impartial view of the matter will extract from the proceeding something more satisfactory.

Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Anna Dickinson, and numerous others distinguished in the past of the suffrage cause, depended almost wholly upon intellectual agitation. They wrote and lectured through more than a generation, but they accomplished no tangible results. The equal suffrage cause has been prominently before the American people for more than half a century. In the western states, where it has been made a practical political issue, the thoughts of men have been receptive and the cause has steadily gained ground. In the East—in the territory east of the Mississippi—where the theoretical rather than the practical side of the question has been pressed, it has until recently made but little headway. Who can reasonably question the present popular interest in the subject, East and West? And who can reasonably deny that this interest is due to the adoption of the more modern and more practical method of awakening public thought?

The demonstration of equal suffragists in connection with the inauguration ceremonies will, we think, focus public attention on the cause for which they are struggling. This will justify the method in the eyes of many. It still remains to be said, however, that, having focused public attention, the equal suffragists in this, and in all similar instances, must see to it that the publicity they are commanding is of a nature to be of advantage and not disadvantage to the movement. They have the eye of the nation, but the eye of the nation is critical.

The Press and War

STATESMEN of recent years have been wont to speak in far from complimentary terms of journalists' activity in times of threatened or actual war; and the rigor of the censorship now being exercised in the field where the Balkan allies and Turkey are nominally at war again is proof of this attitude. With this discrimination evident against the reporter type of journalist, is it not still somewhat unfair to indict the editor group as being incendiary and alarmist? Certainly the charge brought against the newspapers of the United States by a London journal, attributing to them an influence driving the United States to intervention in Mexico, is most unfair. With but one exception, and that expected and discounted by the public, there has been no clamor for war. President Taft has had to resist strong pressure making for intervention, but it has come from sources quite other than journalistic. Since the overturn of the Madero regime the loudest shouters for action by the northern republic have been lawmakers in Legislatures in the Southwest.

No! American journalism is not jingoistic, mercenary or brutal. Its patriotism has even been so broad of late as to take issue with Congress on a matter of national honor and side with Great Britain's interpretation of a treaty rather than with that put upon it by the state department, the President and Congress.

SLANTING penmanship has superseded vertical in the French schools. It will always be a question whether the typewriter would have made so much headway if the slanting system had been adhered to in all countries.

FOUR THOUSAND college students in the inaugural procession at Washington will have a meaning for thinking people entirely distinct from the attraction of the spectacular.

AMBASSADOR HERRICK and eminent French publicists, including the present ministers of war and marine, recently combined in a public gathering in Paris where plans for a suitable memorial to Wilbur Wright were discussed with enthusiasm and with final agreement. Previous to the luncheon there had been some rivalry between advocates of distinctly different proposals. That in some adequate way the republic, private donors and French aviators intend to mark the spot at Le Mans where the American pioneer made himself and his native country famous, is clear; and this will be done without in any wise disparaging the achievements of Santos-Dumont, Farman and Delagrangue.

On this side of the ocean, plans had been made to comment with some severity on the failure of Americans to show in any similar way their appreciation of the Wright brothers, when news came from Columbus that, at last, Ohio was moving, and that ere long the city of Dayton would have a worthy permanent tribute to the men who have made the city famous throughout the world. For it not only was the audacity of the imagination and the physical courage of these men that enabled them to

Realize the illusive dream
That man had cherished from far distant days.

They had a simplicity and integrity of character, a modesty of demeanor, a contempt for publicity and fame, that made them singularly respected, whether among neighbors in Dayton or among men of eminence and distinction in Paris.

The Dayton memorial should be designed and executed by the finest of the American artists, and when ready to dedicate it should be made public property amid scenes that will register approval of the highest intellectual and spiritual forces of the nation, as will be the case in France with the memorial at Le Mans.

Aviation Pioneers

It is not at all probable that the calmer thought of the country will share the perturbation reported to exist in legislative circles at the national capital with regard to certain "innovations" said to be contemplated by the new chief magistrate. There is little more than conjecture to support most of the rumors afloat concerning his plans; some of them will unquestionably turn out to be baseless. Assuming, however, for the sake of argument, the truth of those receiving the greatest credence and attention—that he intends to use the President's room in the Capitol, not perfunctorily but actually, and that he is to invite Vice-President Marshall to attend meetings of his cabinet—it is difficult to see wherein they can lead to any harmful results.

The privileges of the President of the United States are very broad. Where there is no prohibition in his case it must be taken for granted that there is permission. The constitution—the only instrument by which his conduct can be regulated, since as executive his powers balance those of legislative and judicial branches—provides explicitly that: "He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of the adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper." Many things that are not said here must be taken as implied. It is certainly the President's right to be present at the Capitol while Congress is in session, and to inform and to advise it with regard to "such measures as he shall judge necessary."

As to the cabinet. This body is his "official family;" it is composed of "secretaries" of his own selection. As a collective organization it has no constitutional standing. The President may or may not act upon its advice. Nothing that it does is binding upon him. It is an administrative convenience simply. If Mr. Wilson desires the attendance of Mr. Marshall at cabinet meetings, either in his capacity of Vice-President or as a plain citizen, it is his unquestionable right to invite him. He may take counsel with the Vice-President as appropriately as with his secretary of state or his secretary of agriculture.

Because these rights or privileges have been in desuetude it does not follow that they are abandoned or that they cannot be asserted by any person holding the office of chief magistrate. With other rights and privileges, they have been, for one reason or another, disregarded by incumbents of the executive office. It is not always expedient to assert or to exercise a right. Should Mr. Wilson undertake to carry out these alleged plans, or either of them, he might find it the wiser policy soon to return to the usage of his predecessors, and, generally, to practise to which Washington and the nation are accustomed. But in the meantime he might not in any way have exceeded his authority.

IN THE considerable change which the 4th of March brings to the United States Senate, the retirement of Winthrop Murray Crane is recognized as that of a legislator of unique quality and rare effectiveness. Massachusetts had found him an executive of commanding ability when, in 1901, she sent him to represent her in the highest legislative body, where she had accumulated a long record of distinction. As Governor, Mr. Crane had applied a great business ability to the direction of the intricate affairs of the commonwealth, with the result that new possibilities of achievement were revealed under his masterful hand. The national senatorial task was radically different for a man who was little given to public appearance, who avoided the spectacular, never mounted the forum, shrank from the gaze of his fellowmen. It might have been assumed that he was better suited to the executive than the legislative service. The confidence of the state was that Mr. Crane's exceptional capacity for accomplishment would find its field in the treatment of the great practical concerns of the nation. This confidence was complete, and the record of the twelve years has justified it fully and richly.

Our political history has supplied no parallel to the combination of modesty, amounting to self-effacement, and influence, reaching the level of control, that has been found in the junior senator. A large share in the management of his party's affairs, imposed upon him through the recognition of his unflinching efficiency, has subjected him to trying experiences in the turmoil which has latterly marked national politics. Wrong estimates of his intent and misrepresentation of his methods have given a severe test to, but have failed to weaken, the good nature that is one of his chief characteristics, and as rancor and passion find other objects and other places for their play, appreciation will gain in clearness and in strength for his unflagging service.

Estimating the changes that attend the passing of one Senate and the coming of another, the people of the state have cause for gratification that there has been chosen for Senator Crane's place at Washington one who has shown already somewhat of the same grasp of great affairs and an ability that has yet to be fully measured for diligent and high-minded service. The personality of Mr. Weeks is different from that of the man he succeeds, with a difference that diminishes in no degree the worth of either; but much the same confidence marks his succession that attended the beginning of Mr. Crane's senatorial career. May this confidence be as amply justified.

It is a fact worth remembering that in eighteen of the forty-eight American states the average wage of public school teachers is less than \$1 a day, for if it be kept well in view, justice must eventually reach both the teacher and the pupil.

THE youngest newspaper editor in Kansas is said to be a girl—a Miss Leah Kettle of the Austin Journal, a weekly publication. It is a decided compliment to her that home references to this fact have nothing of the apologetic about them.

It is difficult to see, as alleged, that interest in politics will keep women out of literary work. At least, certain phases of politics seem peculiarly conducive to the development of a taste for fiction.

THE NEW nickel brings with it the breeziness of the western plains. But this is not the first time that western breeziness has been put in circulation.

"Innovations" of the President- Elect

As Senator Succeeds Senator